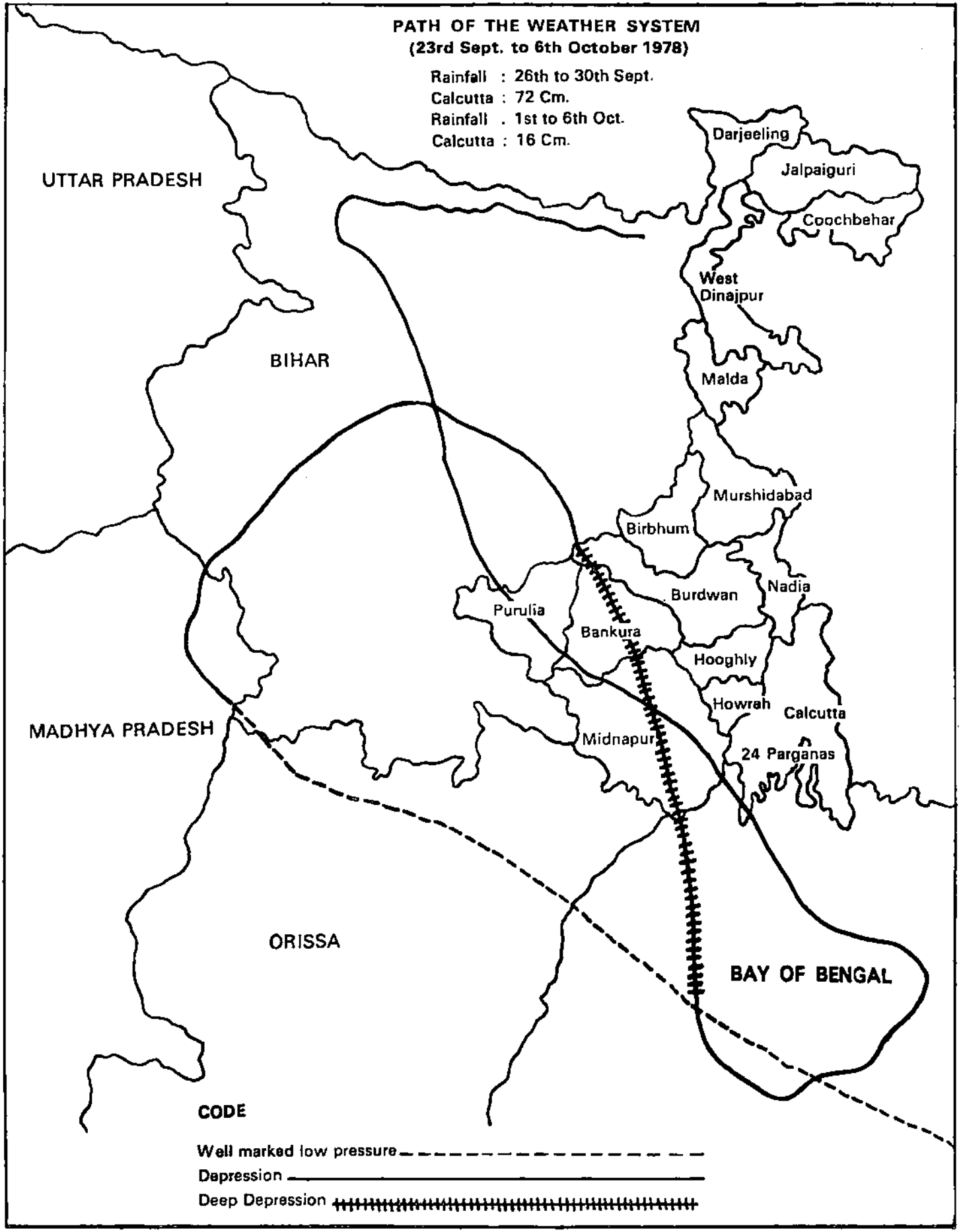
# A TIME TO ...


PATH OF THE WEATHER SYSTEM
(23rd Sept. to 6th October 1978)
Rainfall : 26th to 30th Sept.
Calcutta : 72 Cm.
Rainfall . 1st to 6th Oct.
Calcutta : 16 Cm.
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
MADHYA PRADESH
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
Darjeeling
Jalpaiguri
Coochbehar
West Dinajpur
Malda
Murshidabad
Birbhum
Burdwan
Nadia
Purulia
Bankura
Hooghly
Howrah
Calcutta
Midnapur
24 Parganas
CODE
Well marked low pressure
Depression
Deep Depression

# LUTHERAN WORLD SERVICE (INDIA)

## Emergency Flood Activities Report

### September 26, 1978 To December 31, 1978

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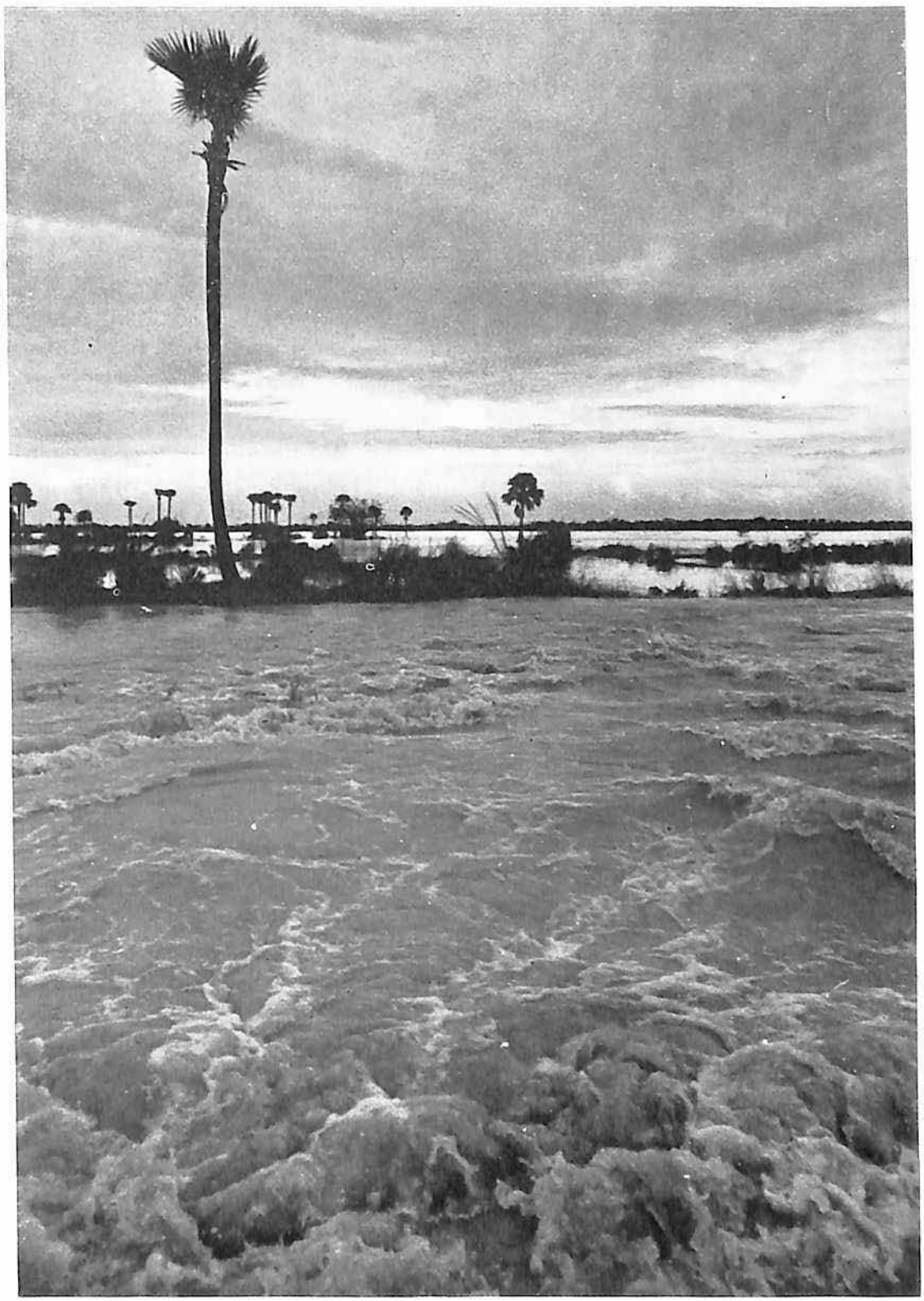
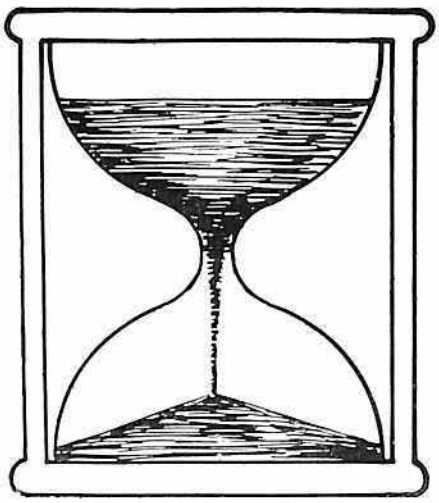
## September 26, 1978 Flood in West Bengal



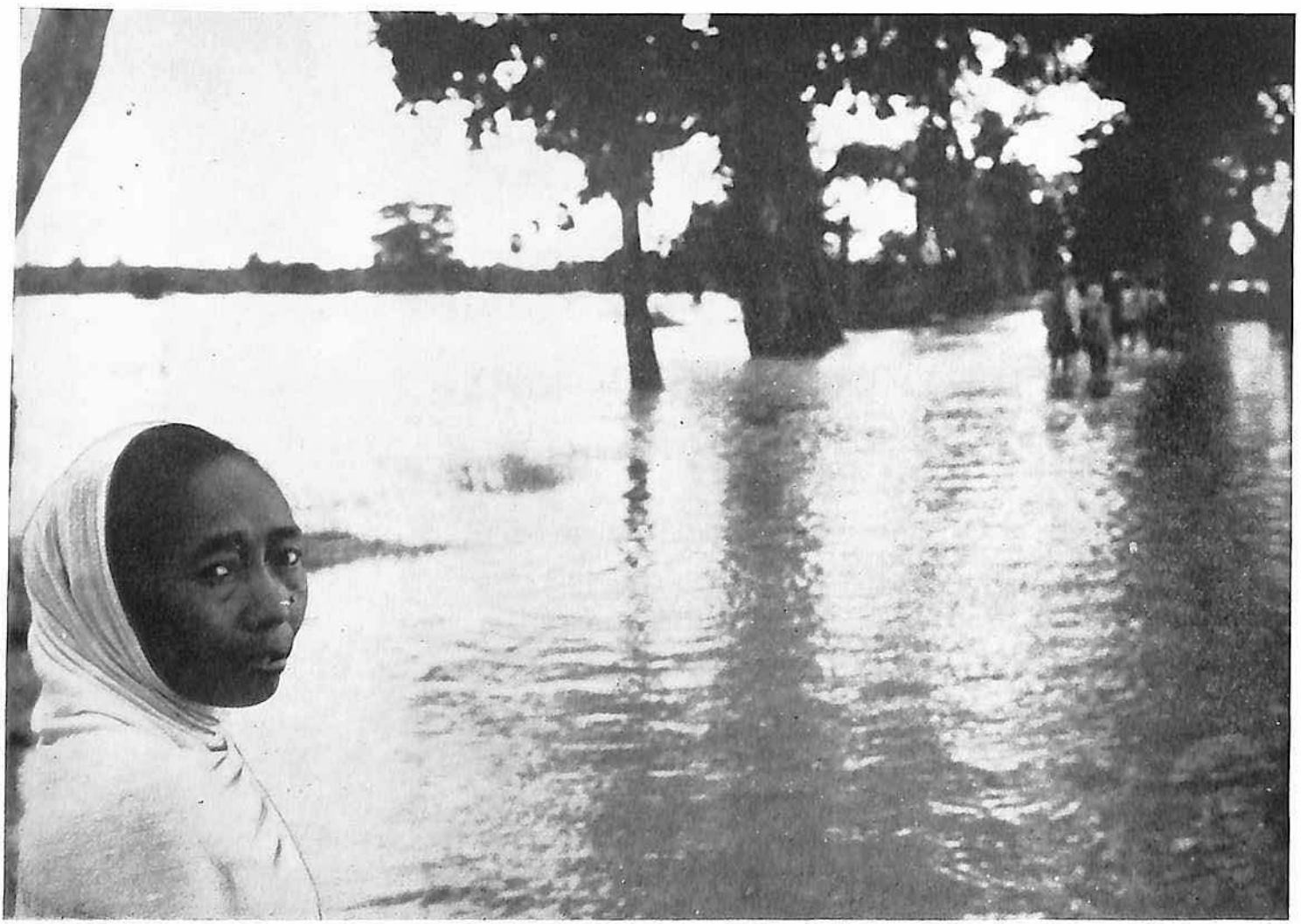
Flood waters covered over 30,000 sq. km. of West Bengal inundating 12 out of 16 districts.



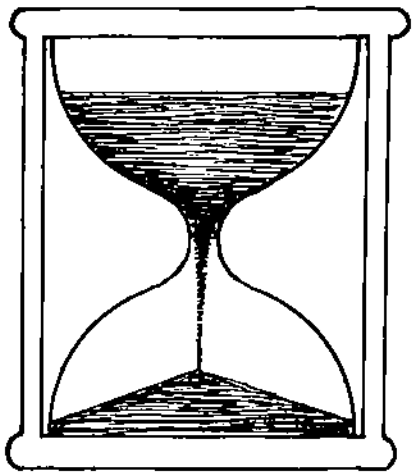
## INTRODUCTION

"We are completely ruined" was the one expression heard most frequently in the wake of the last disastrous flood in West Bengal. This flood caused unparallel damage, suffering and pain as it damaged crops, swept away dwellings, cut communications and brought to the normal Puja (festival) month of October, sadness.

Here, as in any disaster, the hurt and loss of fellow human beings is the real tragedy. However, even out of the deepest tragedies springs the greatest hope and courage, and so the people of Bengal shouldered their new fate with inner strength and started rebuilding.



# A Time of Fear



Death Came At Midnight

SECOND DAY OF ORDEAL

## Calcutta lies crippled

THOUSANDS MAROONED

## Flood situation in districts worsens

## State's economy in shambles

# FLOOD SITUATION EXTREMELY SERIOUS: BASU

## Situation in districts still grave

## 300 000 MAROONED IN NABADWIP

From Our Staff Correspondent

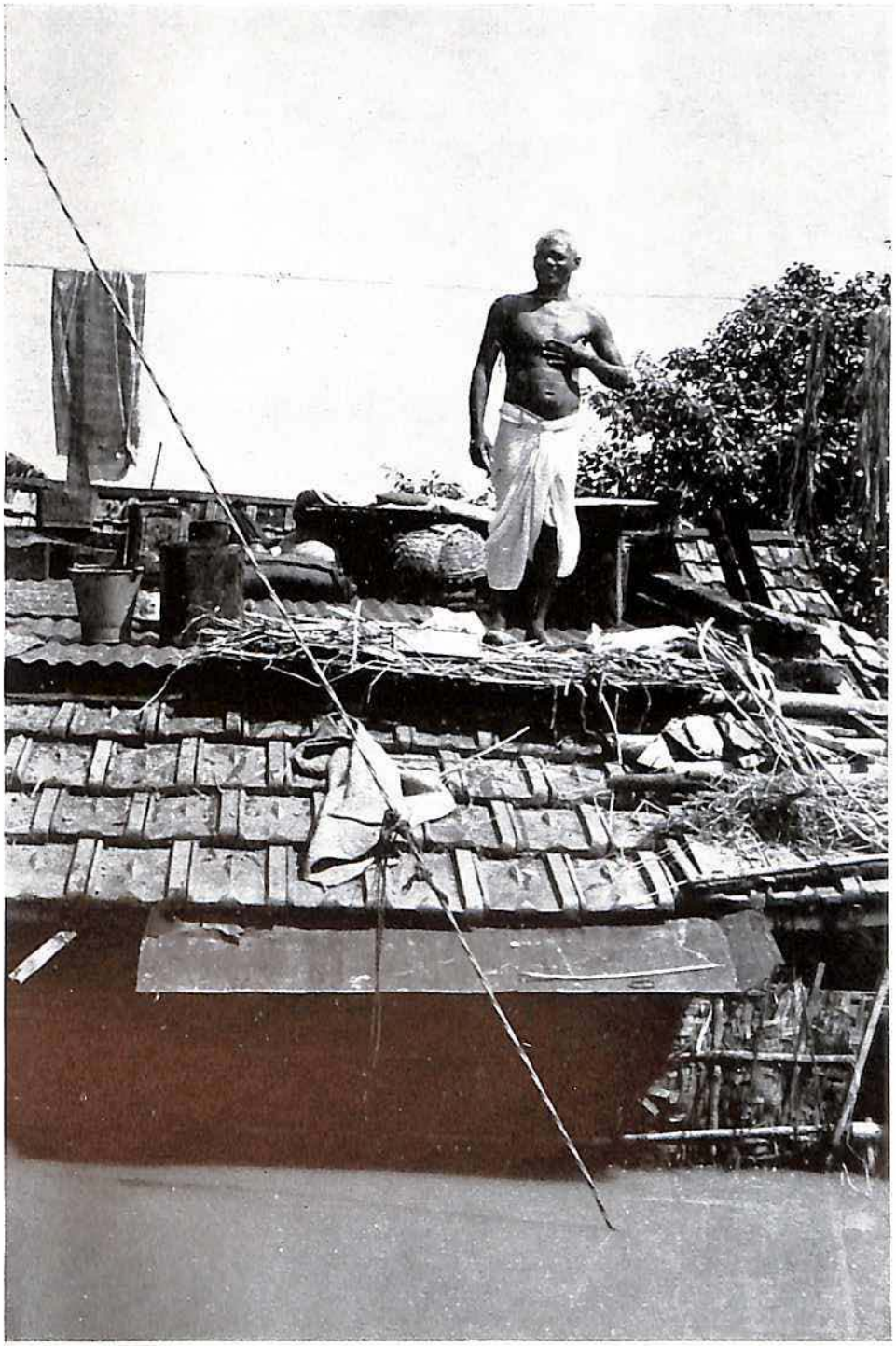
NABADWIP, Oct. 2.—Marooned by 10 to 20 feet of flood water for nearly six days, about 300,000 people in the town and its fringes are yet to receive outside help. In a state of near hysteria, people on rooftops and verandahs shout for food, drinking water and fuel. With the water receding, the town seems to be in the grip of a cholera epidemic.

swept away. Vast stretches of tracks sagged under gushing water.

The original ghat was no longer needed as the flood made it possible for people to be taken to places of the waters of the Jalangi [illegible]

Situations that are unexpected or can't be fathomed by the mind because of limited facts are either contributed to the work of the Gods or Fate. Disasters throughout history are most frequently described as such. When disaster strikes in such magnitude and normal life patterns are disrupted so completely, it becomes a point in history from which time is reckoned, e.g. "three years before the flood took away our houses ...." or " one month after the flood water receded...."

1978 will be known throughout India as the Year of the Floods in historical records.



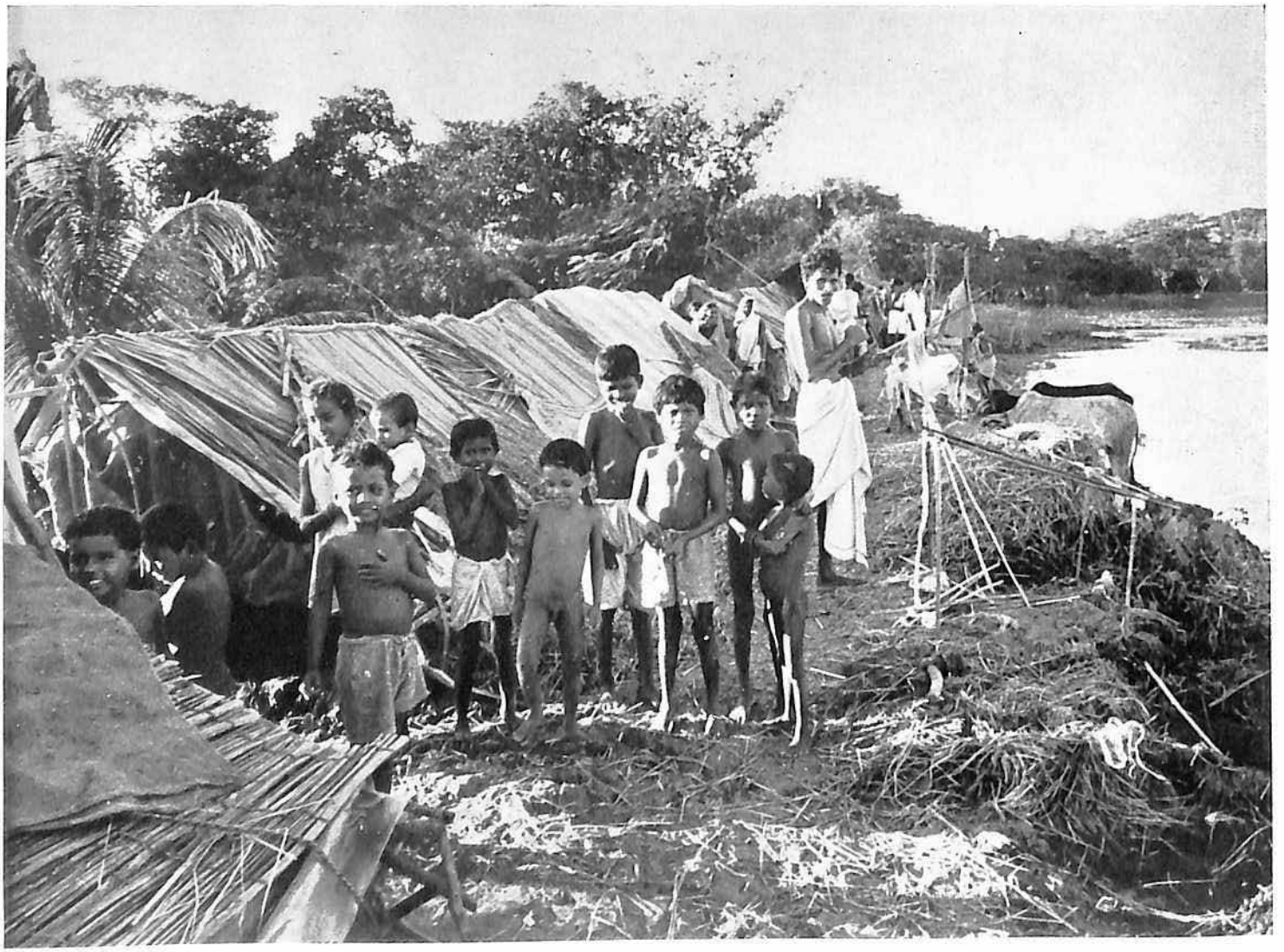
The entire Ganges River Basin, covering most of North India, was flooded at one point or another during the 1978 monsoon. Some areas like West Bengal experienced three floods with the last one, of September 26, 1978, unlike anything experienced in 110 years of recorded history.

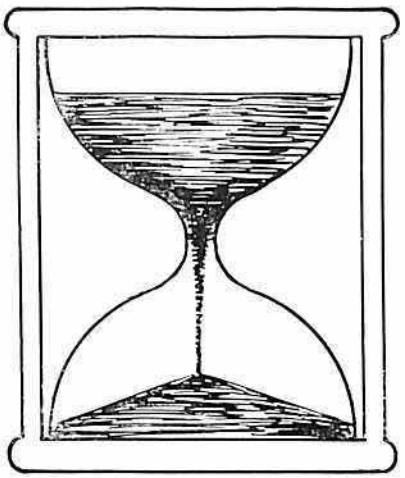
For almost ten days practically all communications from Calcutta to the districts as well as the world outside were at a standstill. 12 of the 16 districts in West Bengal were affected, 8 extensively. Everywhere people's lives were disrupted. On an aerial survey the Director of LWS, reported seeing thousands and thousands of people on bridges, roof tops, roads,

embankments and in trees to escape the raising water.

Fortunately, during the first few days the flood waters rose slowly but due to exceptionally high tides of 24 feet, the opening of flood-gates at several dams, combined with over 30" of rainfall as the storm criss-crossed West Bengal three successive times, the water remained at crest level for more than two weeks.

*Life on an embankment in Midnapore*



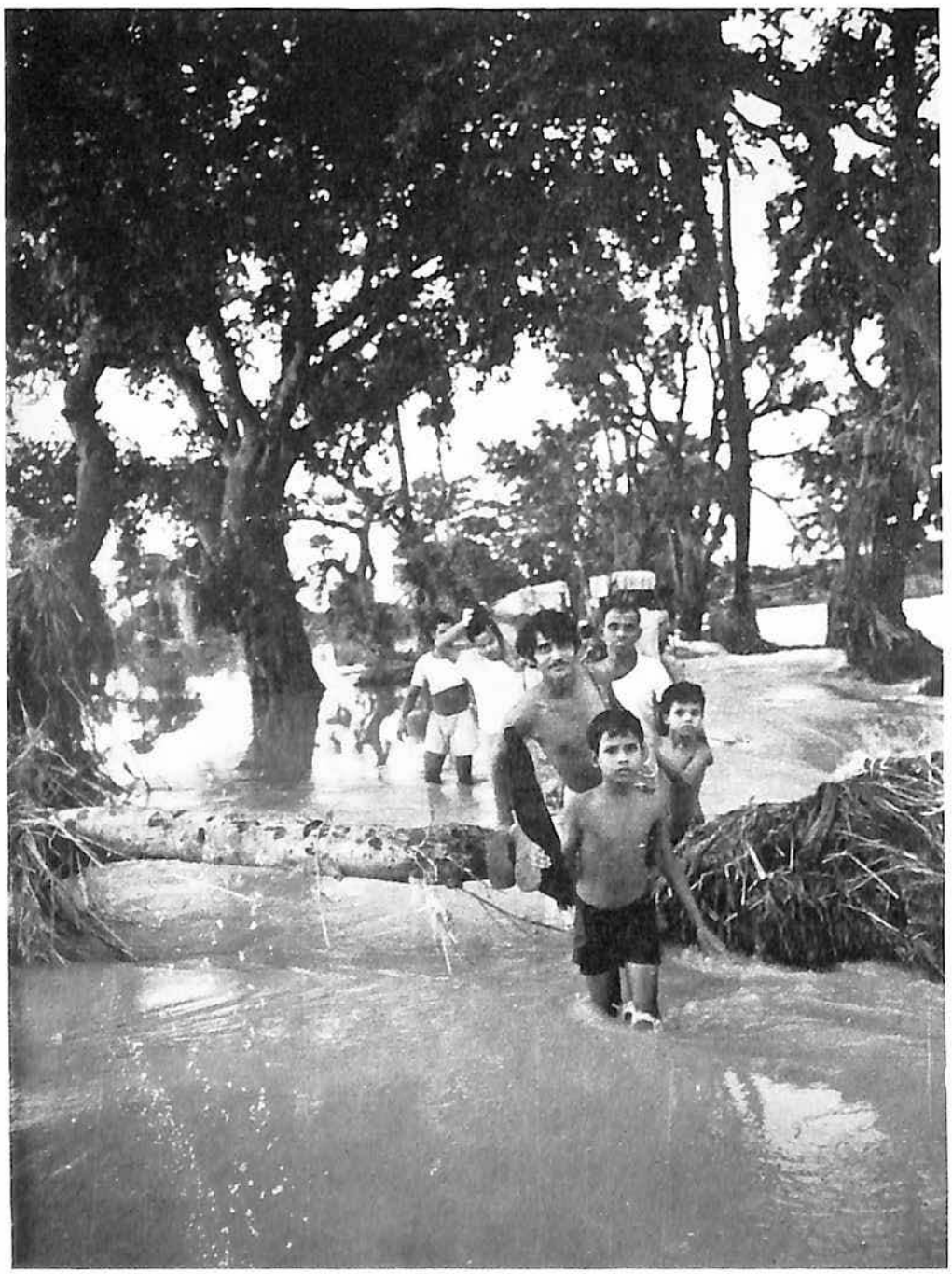


# A Time to Flee

## Silence And Gloom In Nadia Villages

## 90% Homeless In Two Amta Blocks

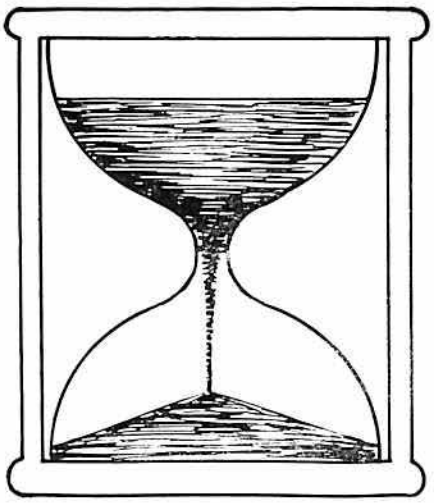
As the water rose, thousands of people vacated their homes by walking many times through waist-deep water in search of a safe place. Those fleeing brought with them essentials such as food and clothing. Some were also able to bring their cattle.



Statistical reports indicated that as high as 20-22 million people (about 50% of the population of West Bengal) sustained losses, i.e.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| a. | Houses collapsed or washed away | Approx. | One million |
| b. | Houses damaged | Approx. | 800,000 |
| c. | Official deaths | Around | 1,000 |
| d. | Area affected | Between | 30,000 to 35,000 sq. km. |
| e. | Crops damaged | | Rs. 267 crores |
| f. | Cattle perished | | 210,345 |
| g. | Primary Schools collapsed | | 13,000 |
| h. | Tubewells damaged | | 72,000 out of 105,000 |
| i. | Small and marginal farmers affected | | 1,500,000 |
| j. | Artisans and small traders affected | | 200,000 |
| k. | Economy set back in the State | | 2 to 3 years |
| l. | Total losses for all West Bengal | Approx. | 8000 crores |
| m. | Colossal damage caused to roads, railways, canals, embankments, etc. | | |

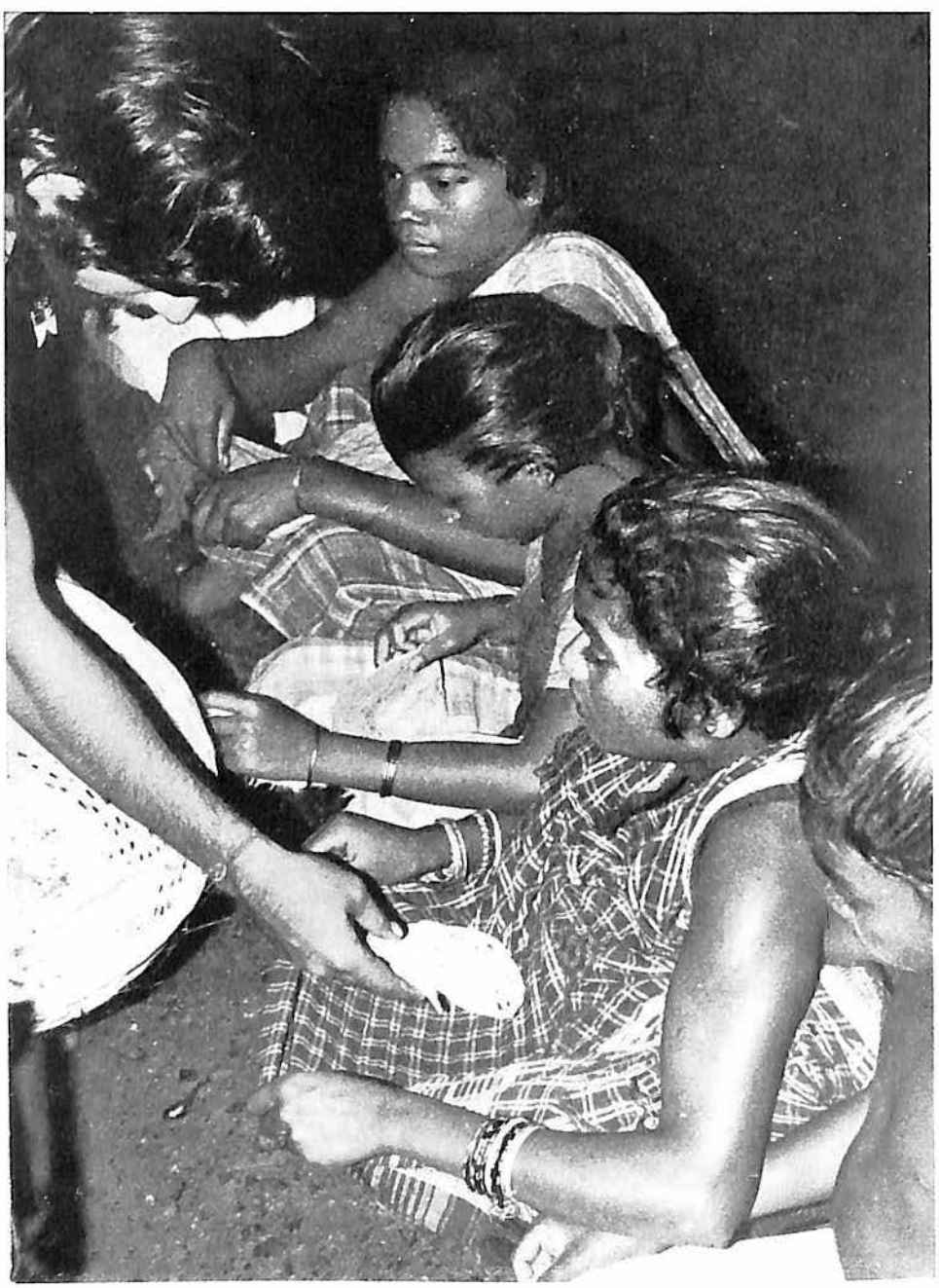
Others fleeing the flood waters used banana stakes tied together or country boats in order to reach land not submerged. The Government mobilised military boats, helicopters, and planes in rescue and relief operations. All those fleeing required some food, clothing, shelter as they waited.



# A Time for Relief

## Massive relief steps on war-footing

## Relief By Helicopter



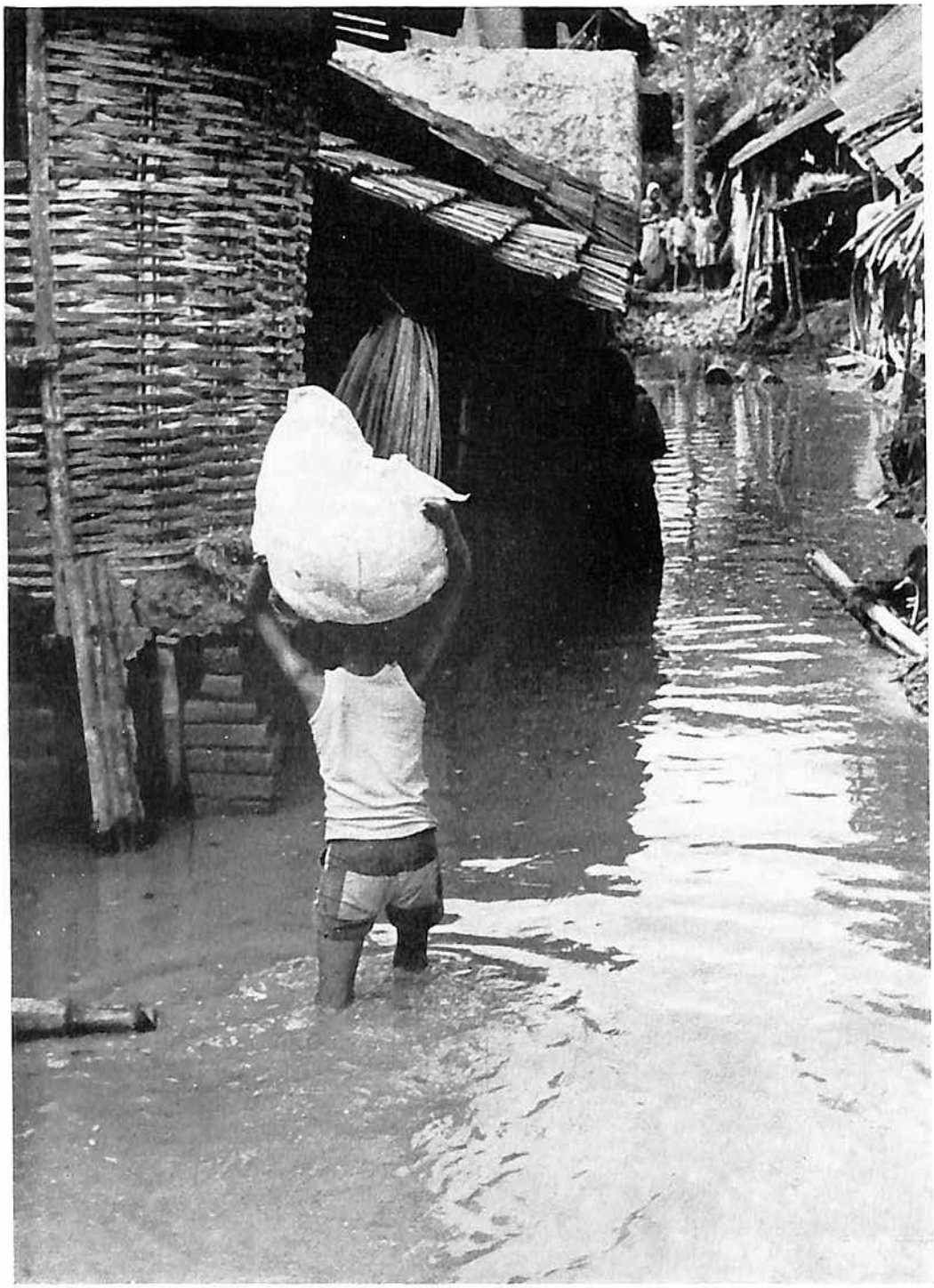
With any disaster there is a period right after the catastrophe during which outside resources must supply basic needs to the victims. So in a period of prolonged flooding the emergency assistance period must also be prolonged. Initially the 'emergency stage' of the Lutheran World Service operation was projected to be September 26, 1978 to December 15, 1978. This included a one month transition period to the 'rehabilitation stage' which then would start on November 15, 1978. However, the emergency stage continued to December 31, 1978, a span of ninety-six days, with some areas still under water at the beginning of the new year.

LWS's 100 days of emergency activities started with a coordination meeting with Oxfam, Menonite Central Committee, Catholic Relief Service and Sevakendra at the LWS Office at a time when the city of Calcutta was recovering from two to three feet of water in the streets. With the situation assessed, these agencies started their relief activities. LWS already had relief teams in the field responsing to the flood of September 4. All personnel were safe but they spent a few nights on a bridge with the other flood victims, however, at the same time they distributed supplies that were on hand to those around them.

Major assistance by LWS was not in the affected cities but to the persons on the roads and embankments. The immediate priority needs were for food, temporary shelter, immunisation, medical care, clothing and safe drinking water. With Government approval to work in the flooded areas, LWS concentrated its activities in 10 of the affected districts; Midnapore, Howrah, Nadia, Murshidabad, Burdwan, Birbhum, Hooghly, 24-Parganas, Malda and Bankura.

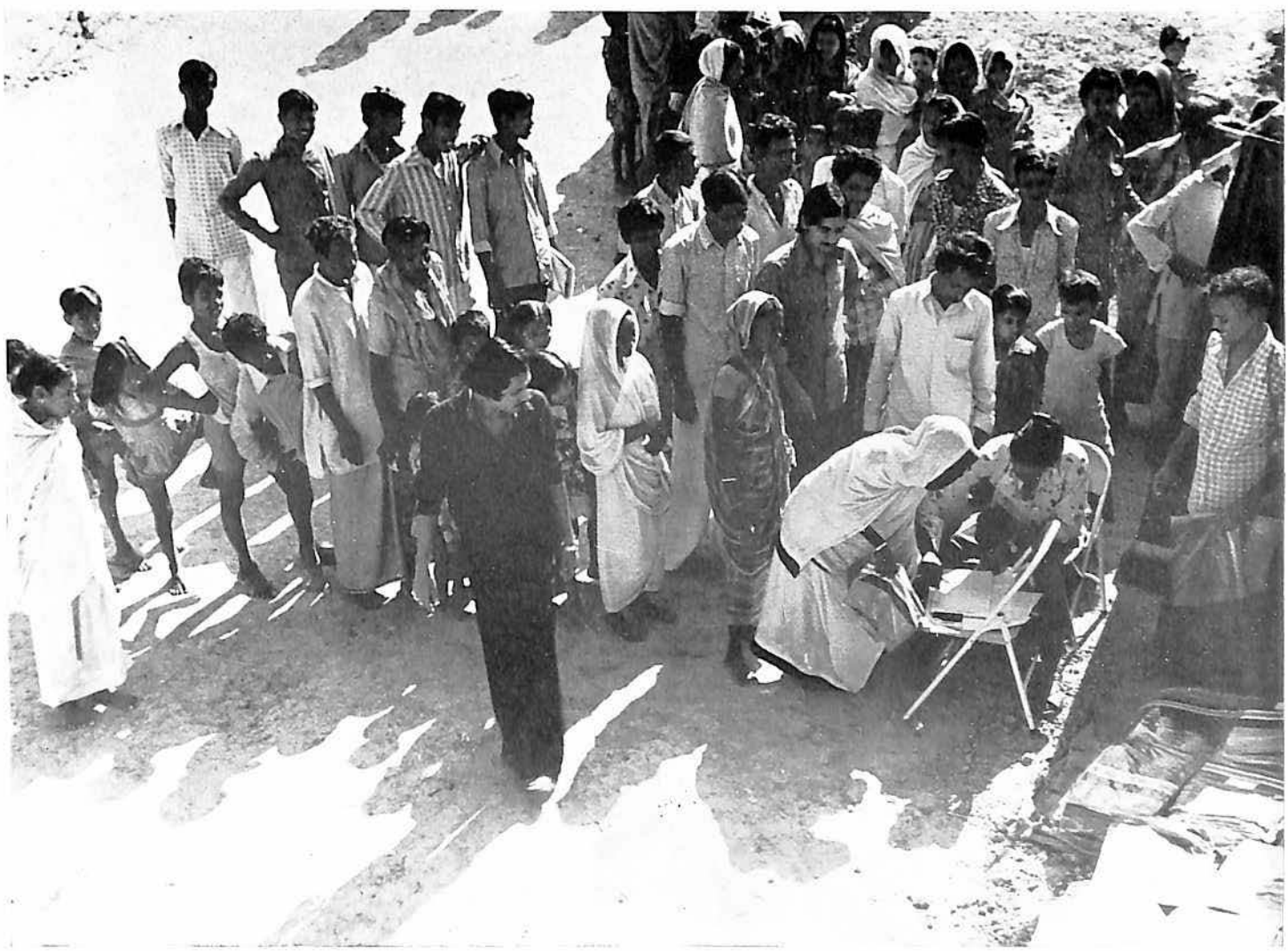
Oxfam, MCC, CRS, Missionaries of Charity (Mother Teresa's Sisters) and LWS were able to pack over 250,000, 400 gms/of dry food in plastic sealed packets, which were air dropped or delivered by boat to the flood victims. Food value of the packet is:

| Items | Calories | Protein | Fat gms. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Muri (puffed rice 200 gms) | 650 | 15.0 | 0.2 |
| Chira (Beaten rice 150 gms) | 519 | 9.9 | 1.8 |
| Batasha (Brown sugar 5 pcs) | 199 | — | — |
| Biscuits (Milk enriched, 3-5 pcs) | 122 | 1.6 | 3.8 |
| | 1480 | 26.5 | 5.8 |



With excellent cooperation by Oxfam, The Mennonite Central Committee, Catholic Relief Services, Missionaries of Charity, LWS and many other volunteers in packing them in Calcutta, these food packets were taken to stranded flood victims.

Over 100 volunteers along with most of the LWS staff, from the headquarters office and the field offices, made up teams of workers that delivered the following assistance to the flood victims during the emergency period, September 26 to December 31, 1978.



Recipient lists were provided by the local government offices, who also certified the distributions and lists.

## 1. Food Aid

Food aid was provided in the form of cooked food, dry rations or emergency rations either shipped from abroad or puchased locally.

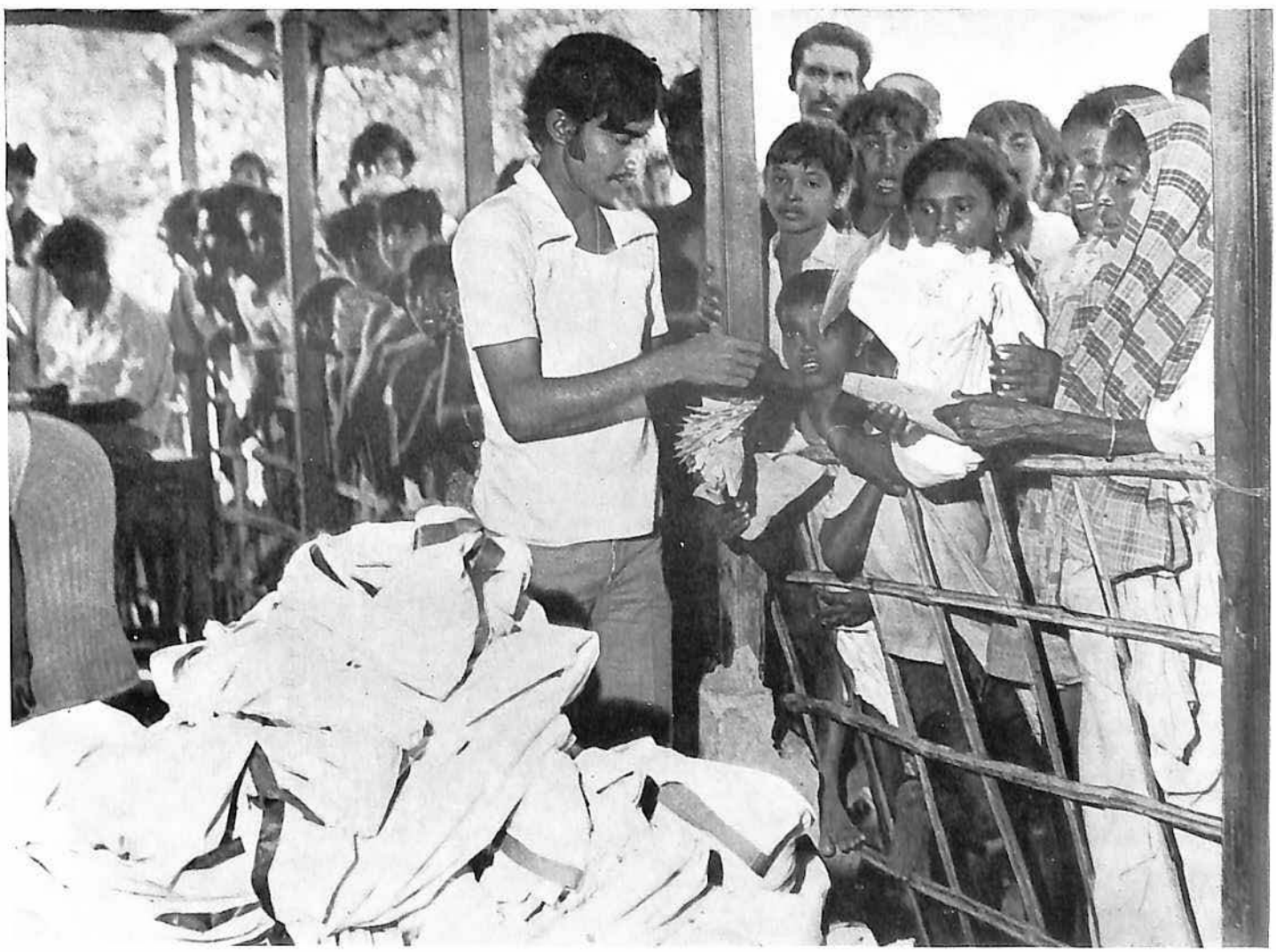
| | Midnapore | Nadia | Bankura | Howrah | Murshidabad | Birbhum | Burdwan | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. of Centres | 10 | 11 | 20 | 15 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 80 |
| Ave. period | 61 days | 21 days | 5 days | 64 days | 40 days | 1 day | 35 days | |
| Total benef. | 725,492 | 847,913 | 6,800 | 786,560 | 146,754 | 5,206 | 230,373 | 2,749,098 |
| Ave. Bene/day | 11,837 | 40,377 | 1,360 | 12,290 | 3,669 | 5,206 | 6,582 | 81,321 |
| COMMODITIES UTILISED | | | | | | | | |
| Bulgar Wheat (kg) | 20,841.2 | 29,475.6 | 4,400 | — | — | — | — | 54,716.8 |
| Wheat Flour (kg) | 17,921.0 | 129,810.8 | — | 155,610.0 | 133,296 | — | — | 436,637.8 |
| Pulse (kg) | 7,751.8 | 37,297.3 | 880 | 32,762.0 | 16,863.4 | — | — | 95,554.5 |
| Rice (kg) | 8,729.4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8,729.4 |
| Dry Food pkts. | 18,450 | 12,444 | — | 53,350 | — | — | — | *2,50,000 |
| Emergency Rations | 30,000 | — | — | 76,938 | 27,898 | — | — | 134,836 |
| Fish can | 500 | — | — | — | 3,164 | — | — | 3,664 |
| Chira (kg) | — | — | 2,000 | — | 3,296 | — | — | 5,296 |
| Baby food | 133,354 | — | — | 66,636 | 142,088 | — | — | 342,078 |
| Bread (kg) | — | — | — | — | — | 2,342 | 36,392 | 38,734 |
| Cooked food Chappati (nos.) | — | — | — | — | — | — | 529,499 | 529,499 |
| Dal curry (kg) | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2,480 | 2,480 |
| Gur (brown sugar) (kg) | — | — | 2,560 | — | — | — | — | 2,560 |
| Biscuits (kg) | — | — | 48,480 | — | — | — | — | 48,480 |
| Batasha (kg) | — | — | 300 | — | — | — | — | 300 |
| Muri (ser) | — | — | 1,709 | — | — | — | — | 1,709 |
| Khai (ser) (puffed rice) | — | — | 176 | — | — | — | — | 176 |

* includes 182,756 pkts. given to the Government for distribution.

## 2. **Clothing**

Dhoties and Saries were given one each to the adults while either a Frock/Ezar or Shirt/Shorts combination was given to the children.

| Location | Centres | Dhoties | Saries | Shirt | Shorts | Frock | Ezar | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Midnapore | 17 | 5000 | 5000 | 2500 | 2500 | 2000 | 2000 | 14500 |
| Nadia | 21 | 7000 | 7000 | 8729 | 9583 | 6306 | 6306 | 29889 |
| Howrah | 23 | 6333 | 6133 | 5688 | 5689 | 8861 | 6934 | 27016 |
| Murshidabad | 4 | 9473 | 9473 | 7798 | 7610 | 6957 | 5949 | 24228 |
| Bankura | 4 | 2587 | 2845 | 306 | — | 312 | — | 6050 |
| Total | 69 | 30393 | 30451 | 25021 | 25382 | 24436 | 21189 | 101683 |

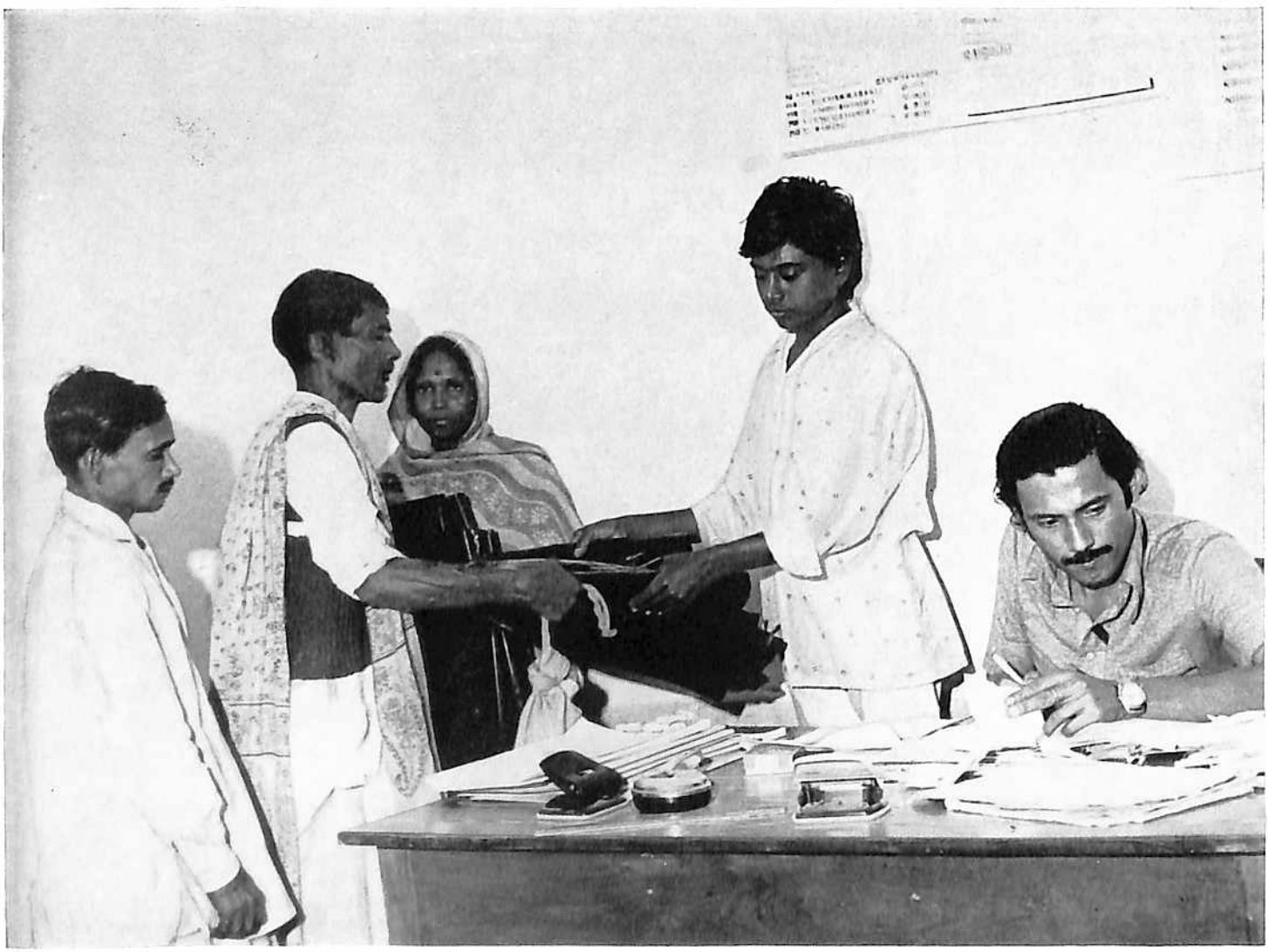


## 3. **Plastic Sheets**

Plastic sheets provided a weather-proof roof to temporary shelters erected by the road and at house sites on return after the water receded. Most of the plastic sheets were given for distribution through the government channels as they had vehicles to move it quickly to the stranded people.

| Location | Centres | Total Families |
|---|---|---|
| Howrah | 27 | 1746 |
| Nadia | 10 | 486 |
| All districts through Government | N.A. | est. 26980 families |
| | | ( 2698 rolls) |
| Total | | est. 30000 families |
| | | ( 150000 persons) |

*Distribution of Plastic Sheets in Howrah District.*



4. **Blankets**

Blankets, bedspreads or quilts were usually given one per family. This provided temporary cover and warmth from the cold night air as November to February are the winter months in West Bengal.

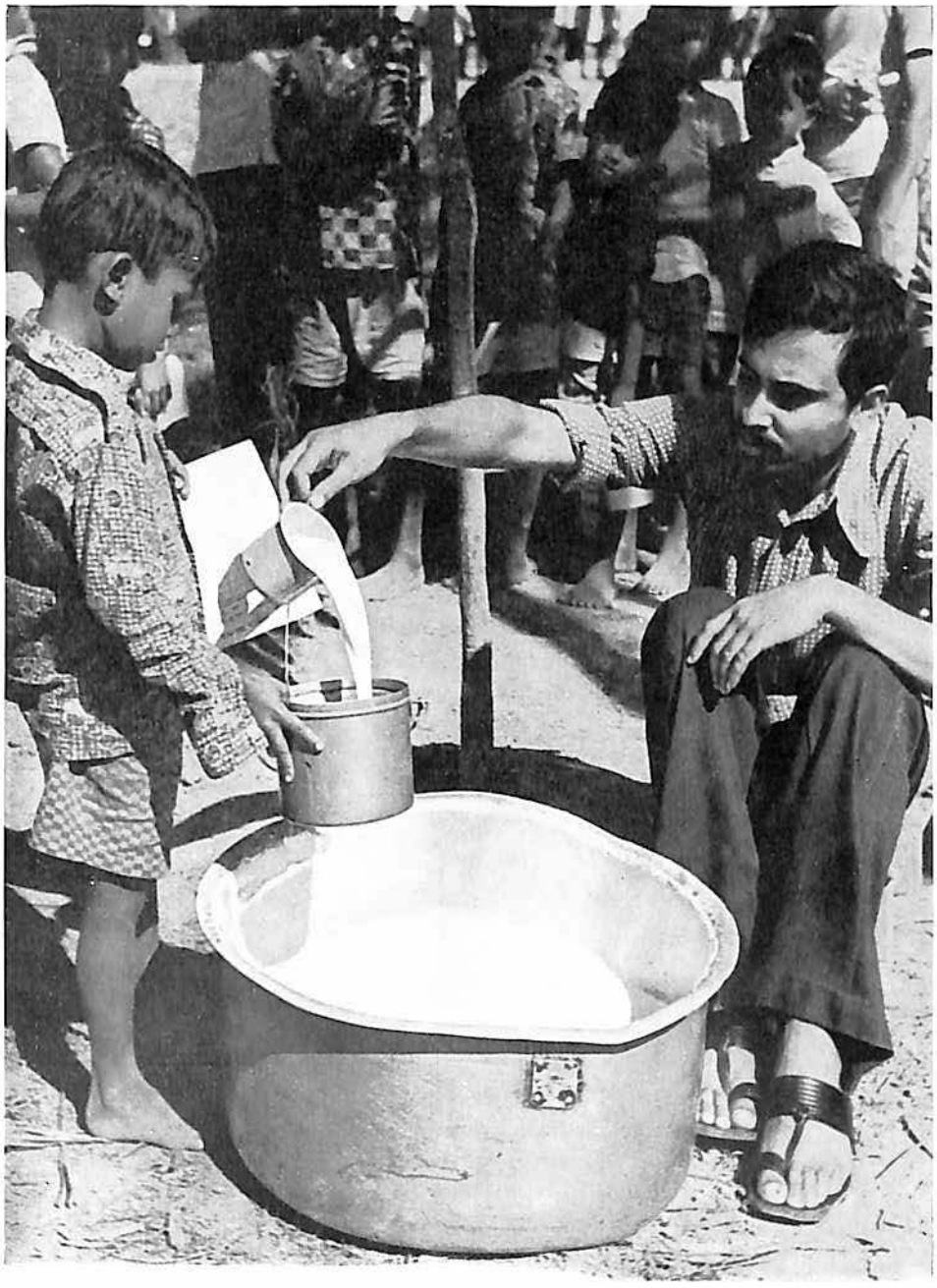
**Distributions for blankets, bedspreads and quilts were**

| Location | Centres | Blankets | Bedspread | Quilts | Benef. | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Midnapore | 18 | 8300 | 1600 | 40 bales | 9900 | |
| Nadia | 21 | 11385 | 1600 | — | 12985 | |
| Howrah | 51 | 6170 | 1998 | — | 8168 | Quilts not included in total beneficiaries. |
| Murshidabad | 5 | 8822 | 1700 | — | 10522 | |
| Bankura | 4 | 1020 | — | — | 1020 | |
| Katihar | 1 | 1000 | — | — | 1000 | |
| Darjeeling | 1 | 400 | — | — | 400 | |
| Total | 101 | 37097 | 6898 | 40 bales | 43995 | |

5. **Medical Activities**

Mobile Medical Teams provided immediate innoculations against cholera and typhoid as well as other medical care.

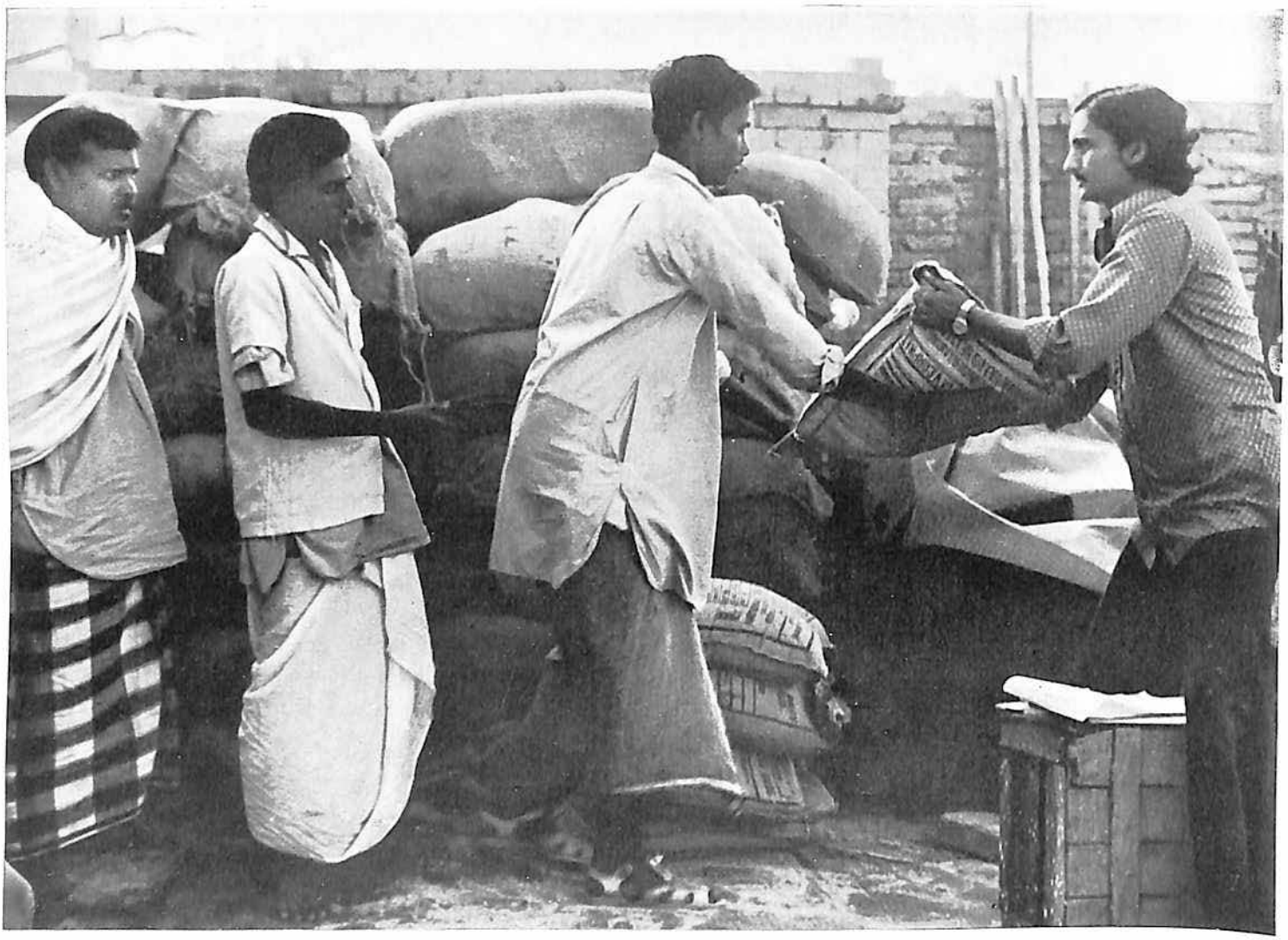
| Location | Total Patients | Ave. per day | Total days | Vacc. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Midnapore | 10144 | 199 | 51 | 1182 | |
| Nadia | 10724 | 397 | 27 | 1088 | |
| Howrah | 32352 | 462 | 70 | 8080 | |
| Murshidabad | — | — | — | — | |
| Bankura | 889 | 112 | 7 | — | |
| Burdwan | 3900 | 130 | 30 | 2538 | |
| Hooghly | — | — | — | 5000 | Through Indian Medical Association. |
| Total | 58009 | 1300 | 185 | 17888 | |



## 6. Nutrition

Centres daily provided milk 240 ml. to children. Water was boiled, milk powder added and then distributed by LWS volunteers.

| Location | Centres | Total Milk Pdr. | Total Benef. | Ave. per day | Days of operation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Midnapore | 10 | 11150.040 kgs | 534468 | 8991 | 60 |
| Nadia | 7 | 6013.860 ,, | 200660 | 6500 | 31 |
| Howrah | 8 | 7382.580 ,, | 312752 | 7446 | 42 |
| Murshidabad | 10 | 5065.260 ,, | 168842 | 2723 | 62 |
| Burdwan | 8 | 260.600 ,, | 5213 | 100 | 52 |
| Bankura | 5 | 1140.000 ,, | 18000 | 3600 | 5 |
| Totat | 48 | 31012.340 ,, | 1239935 | 29360 | |



## 7. Seeds

The floods destroyed the standing crops but also deposited a layer of rich mud for the next crops. Where the water receded in time, seeds were given for a winter crop.

| Location | GRAMS | | PADDY | | WHEAT | | VEGETABLES | | TOTAL BENE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Qty. kg. | bene. | Qty. kg. | bene. | Qty. kg. | bene. | Qty. kg. | bene. | |
| Midnapore | — | | 9984 | 832 | — | | — | | 832 |
| Nadia | 10000 | 1242 | 24564 | 1462 | 5000 | 377 | 87.5 | 796 | 3877 |
| Howrah | — | — | 24940 | 2116 | 20000 | 2729 | 86.0 | 80 | 4925 |
| Murshidabad | 10000 | 1431 | 12680 | 1268 | — | | 85.1 | 188 | 2887 |
| Burdwan | — | | — | | — | | 22.0 | 22 | 22 |
| Total | 20000 | 2673 | 72168 | 5678 | 25000 | 3106 | 280.6 | 1086 | 12543 |

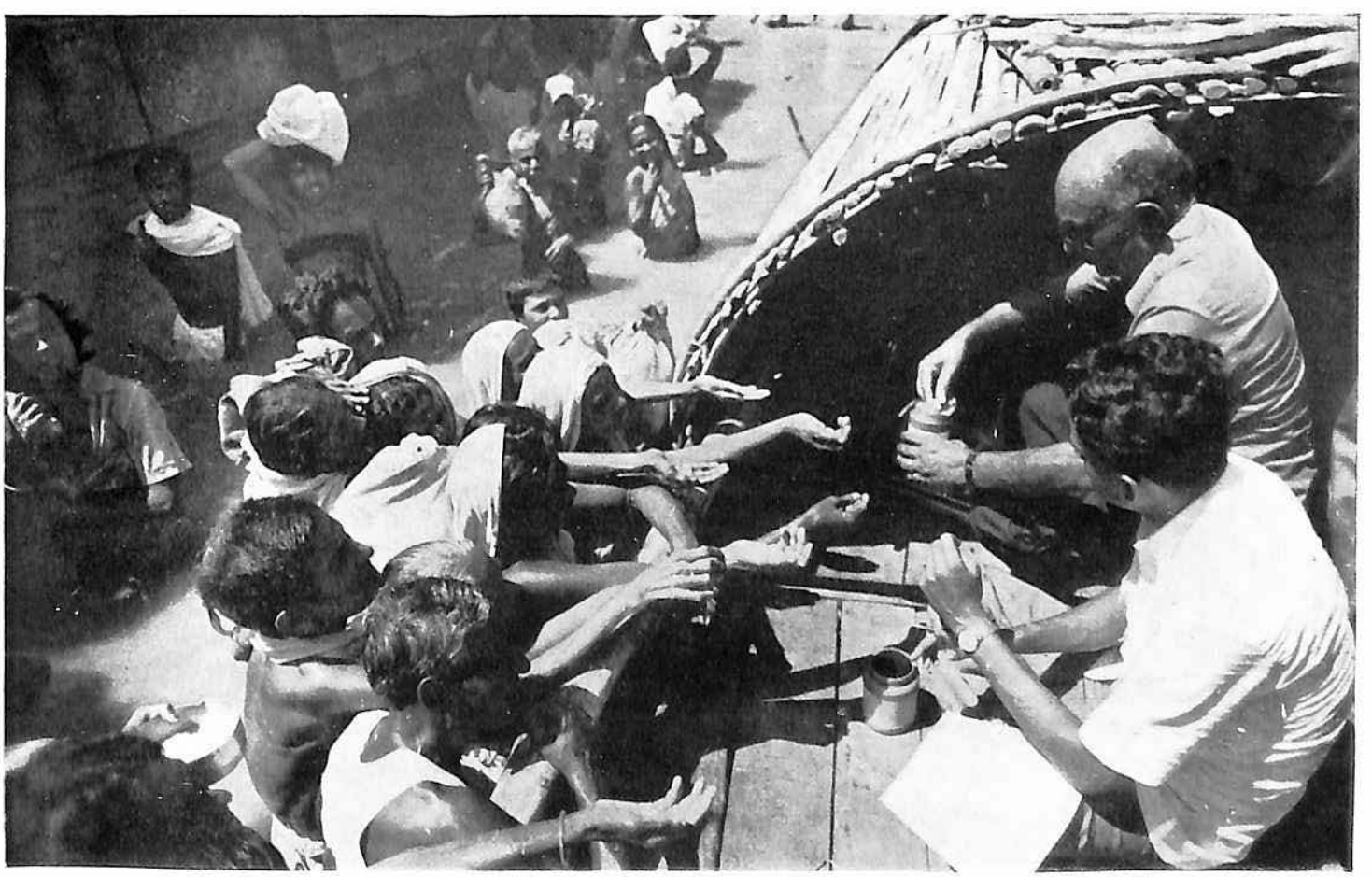
Acres Planted 1000 2405.6 1200 150

App. Total Acres of land sown in seeds 4655.6 acres.

## 8. Water Purification

10 water purification tablets were provided to a person at one time. Depending on the relative cleanliness of the water used, one tablet can render one litre of water safe to drink after 10 to 30 minutes. Bleaching powder was used to disinfect the open wells.

| Location | Water Purification tabs. | Bleaching Powder | Approx. people helped with WPT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Midnapore | 46800 | — | 4680 |
| Nadia | 2000028 | — | 200000 |
| Howrah | 117300 | ½ Ton | 11730 |
| Murshidabad | 91634 | 1 ,, | 9163 |
| Calcutta | 257000 | 1½ ,, | 25700 |
| Total | 2512762 | 3 Tons | 251273 |



9. **Tubewells (drinking)**

This was a special programme to manually sink wells in areas where flood victims were camped and did not have water because the tubewells were choked or ponds and open wells were polluted with flood water.

| Location | No. of wells |
|---|---|
| Murshidabad | 200 wells |
| Malda | 100 wells |
| | 300 wells |

10. **House repairs and Temporary construction**

Bamboos from neighbouring regions, and straw were provided to those whose houses were washed away.

| Location | Houses |
|---|---|
| Murshidabad | 855 families |
| Katihar | 300 families |
| Total | 1155 (5275 persons) |

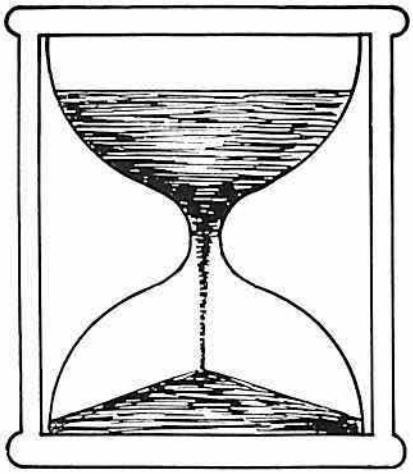
All the above activities required large amounts of materials. Most of it was purchased locally in India and transported to where Lutheran World Service was working. In addition, materials such as plastic sheets, vaccines, emergency rations, baby food, milk, medicines, etc. were flown in by donors abroad; (see Appendix). Most of this went directly from the airport to the field.

A budget of U.S. $ 730,000.00 was projected as the amount needed for the flood emergency activities. The following are the expenditures for the emergency stage which ended December 31, 1978.

## FLOOD EXPENDITURES

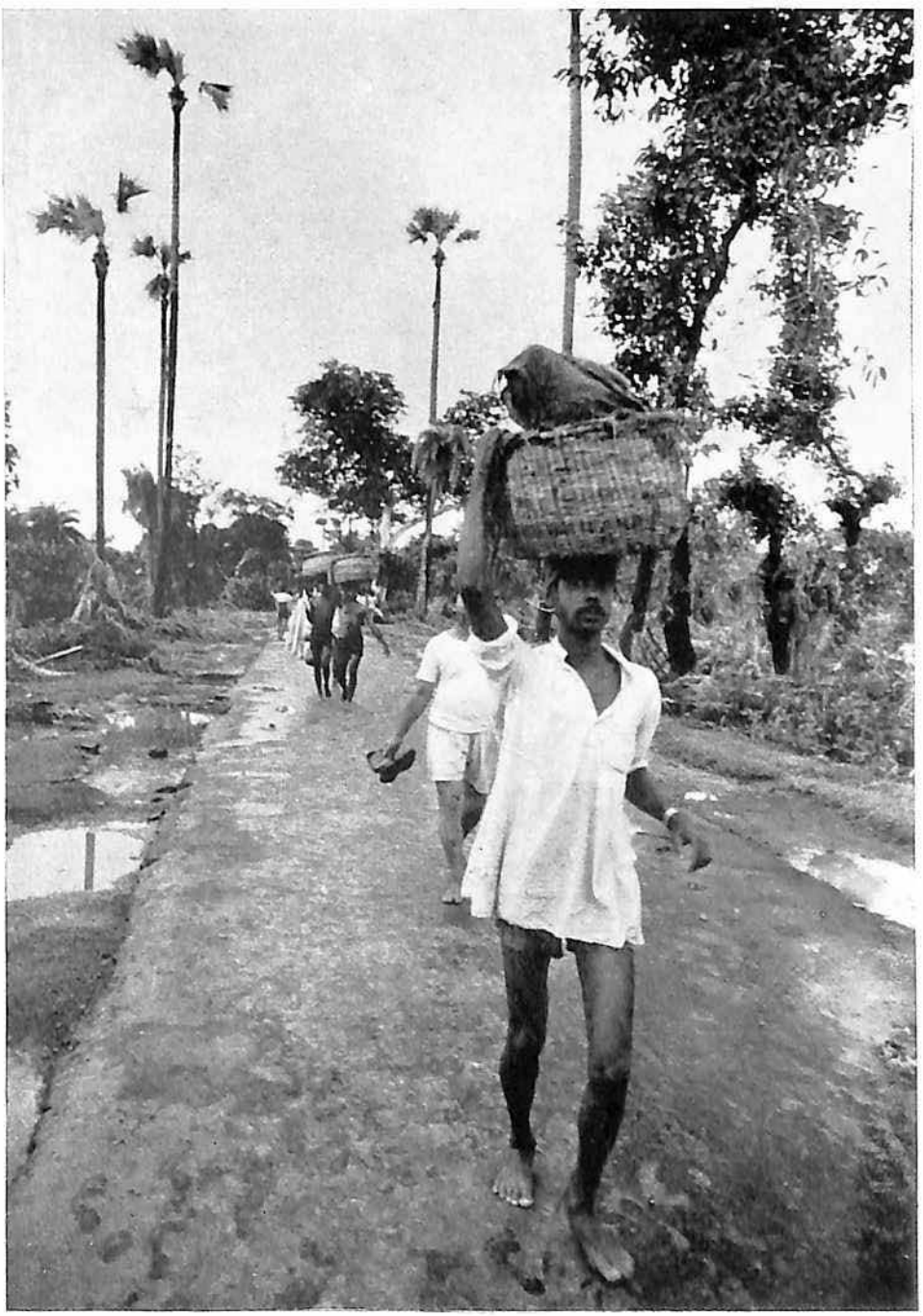
| Item | Budget | Expenditure |
|---|---|---|
| Clothing | 200,000 | 276,853.92 |
| Medical | 31,000 | 15,128.42 |
| Food | 222,000 | 175,792.55 |
| Water supply | 98,000 | 19,256.96 |
| Salaries | 28,000 | 57,787.49 |
| Travel | 17,000 | 9,352.31 |
| Transport | 17,000 | 37,336.41 |
| Administration | 21,000 | 32,870.69 |
| Construction Material | 15,000 | 12,490.11 |
| Seeds | 53,000 | 36,918.68 |
| Purchase of Vehicle | 15,000 | 29,840.01 |
| Vehicle Maintenance | 5,000 | 3,433.74 |
| P.T.T. | 3,000 | 3,308.35 |
| Printing and Stationary | 5,000 | 4,630.36 |
| Grant to Delhi E.L.C. | — | 15,000.00 |
| TOTAL | $ 730,000 | $ 730,000.00 |

The entire field operations were carried on in remote villages under difficult and strenuous circumstances. What helped tremendously was the full cooperation and support of state, district and block level officials of the State Government and the local panchayats. The beneficiary lists for the distribution of supplies were invariably prepared by the Block Officials and in most of the distribution centres, the Panchayat members were present at the time of distribution. This assisted LWS to smoothly distribute the materials and to avoid duplications and other anomalies in a massive programme such as this. The local Government officials also arranged godown (warehousing), for supplies and on occasion transportation of supplies, as well as accommodation for field staff.



A Time to Return

# Home-coming starts as water recedes

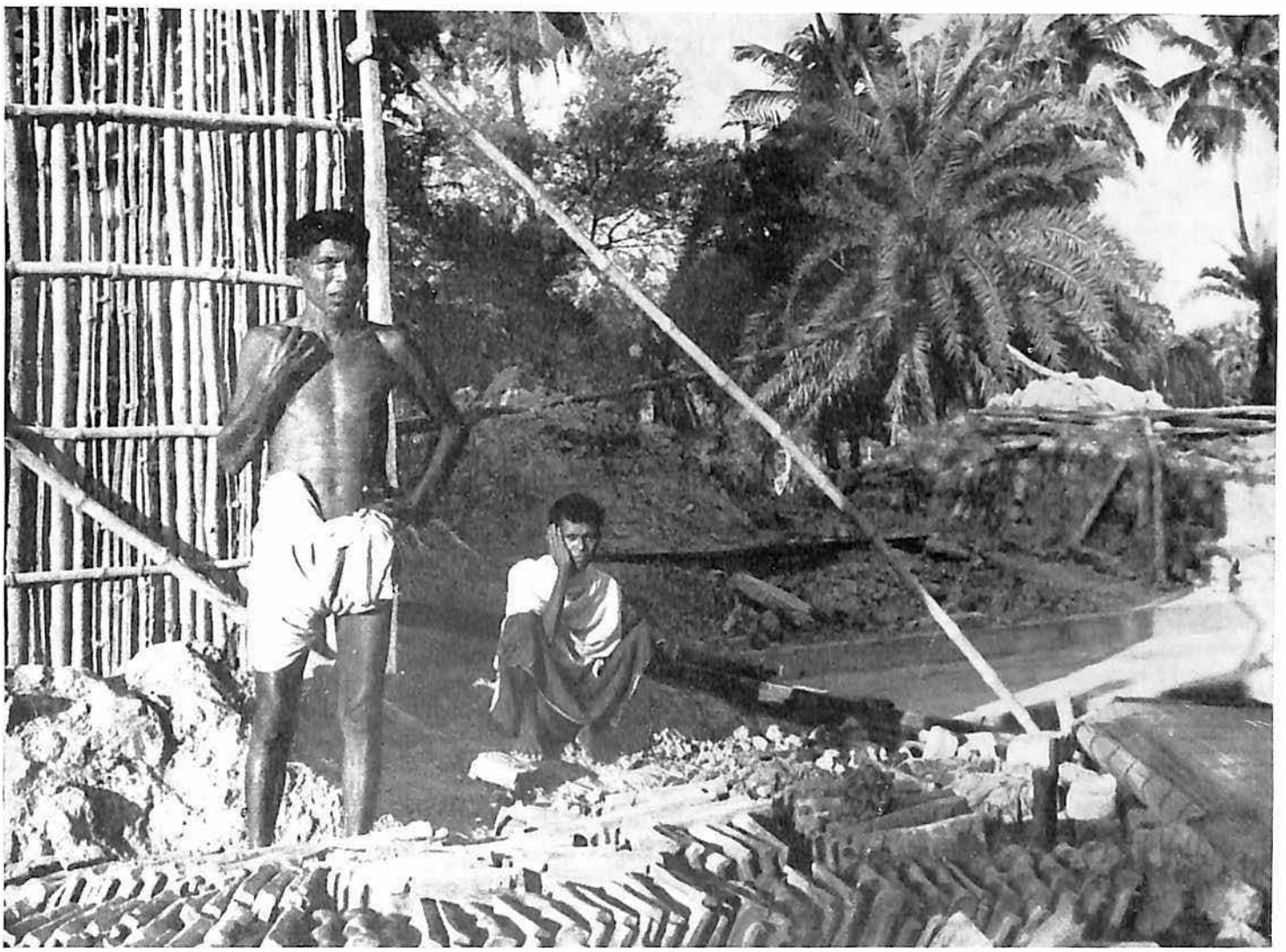


As soon as the flood waters started receding, persons living on the roadsides, railway tracks and embankments picked up their possesions and returned to their villages. All too often they returned to a barely identifiable heap of rubble.

Even the larger "permanent" housing subjected to weeks and even months of flood-waters, sustained severe damage to foundations and walls.

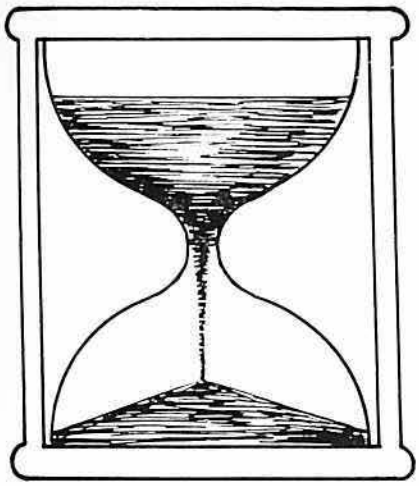
Large cracks formed in the thick mud walls as the sun dried what was left of their homes.

Returning families erected temporary A-frame shelters as they started salvaging and cleaning up. Most of the flood-victims were able to stay in their village because of the food and plastic sheets provided by the Government and Voluntary Agencies. LWS relief assistance moved with the people as they returned to their homes. Food provided was no longer cooked or dry food packets but in dry form which could be cooked by the people themselves. High priority was also placed on getting clothing and blankets. As water receded sufficiently, seeds were supplied by LWS to small and marginal farmers with the assistance of the Block Officers.



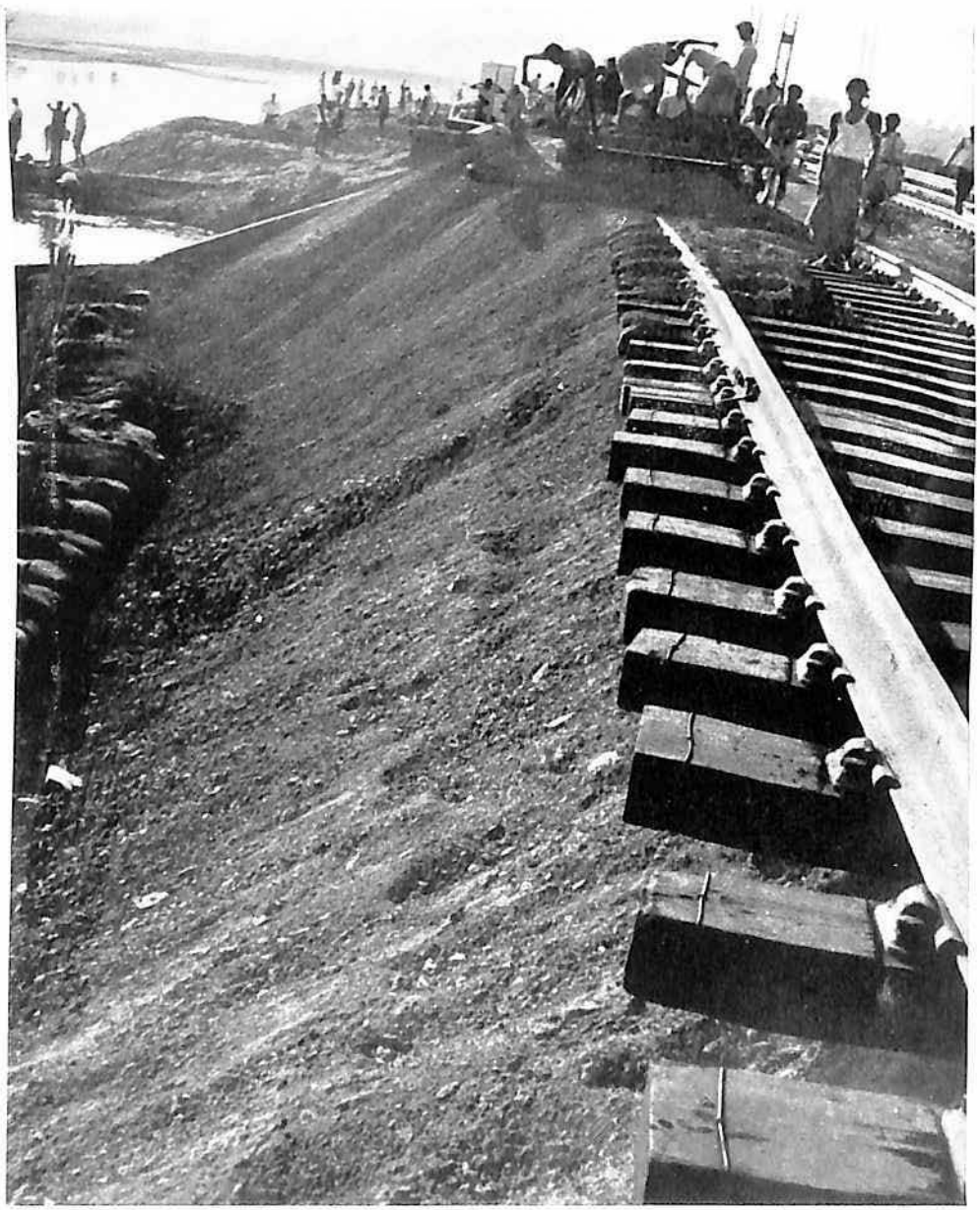
The sincere efforts to coordinate and synchronize activities in the emergency stage reduced the suffering considerably and then proved invaluable when the homeless disbursed to their village and home-place. The State Government frequently organised at the State and District levels coordination meetings with the Government Officials who were responsible for emergency operations and the representatives of the various voluntary agencies. Likewise, the voluntary agencies met at frequent intervals to discuss the situation, needs, share supplies and personnel and to plan jointly how to meet the needs of the worst affected areas. An information cell was set up by voluntary agencies for a period of six weeks to collect information and disseminate the same to the operational agencies.

Returning, therefore became the time when the flood-victims took the first steps on the long road to rebuild.



A Time to Rebuild

# W. Bengal faced with post-flood reconstruction



After returning home the stupendous task of rehabilitation and reconstruction still lay ahead. Again the States Officials took the lead in guiding those who were planning rehabilitation efforts. Strong pleas were made to voluntary agencies, to be involved in 'Complete Village Reconstruction'. Already the Government had listed seven major priorities with respect to such reconstruction.

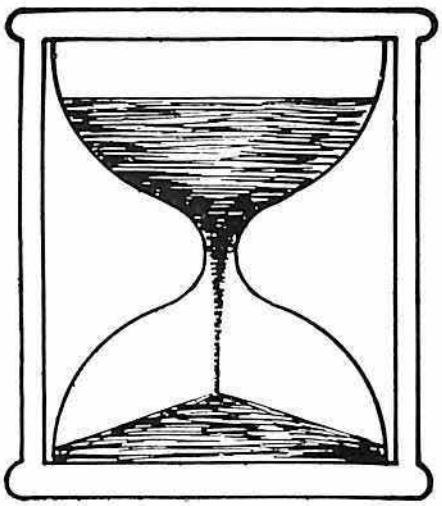
(a) Sinking of tubewells/wells for drinking water.
(b) Programme for cultivation of rabi/summer crops on a much larger scale than in normal years.
(c) Repair and recommissioning of damaged irrigation installations like irrigation tubewells.
(d) Special nutrition programme for children and expectant and nursing mothers.
(e) Rehabilitation of small scale and cottage industries in the villages.
(f) Reconstruction of village roads, culverts, canals, embankments etc., through food for work programmes in cooperation with local panchayets and block development offices.
(g) Reconstruction and repair of village schools and community centres.

*Temporary School Roofed with L.W.S. Plastic Sheeting*

While plans were also being made for the longer term rehabilitation activities, LWS was engaged in activities that aided the flood victims to recover more quickly. Seeds were given which allowed the farmers to again be involved in their vocation in addition to providing a future food source. Plastic sheets were used as roofing material for temporary school buildings which replaced the ones washed away. Children again started back into their learning routines and schedules; while older family members at home began the sordid task of cleaning up and rebuilding. Instinctively almost, the people do most of this themselves.

However, they are encouraged and hope is rekindled when government and agencies alike, provide resources that speed up the recovery process.

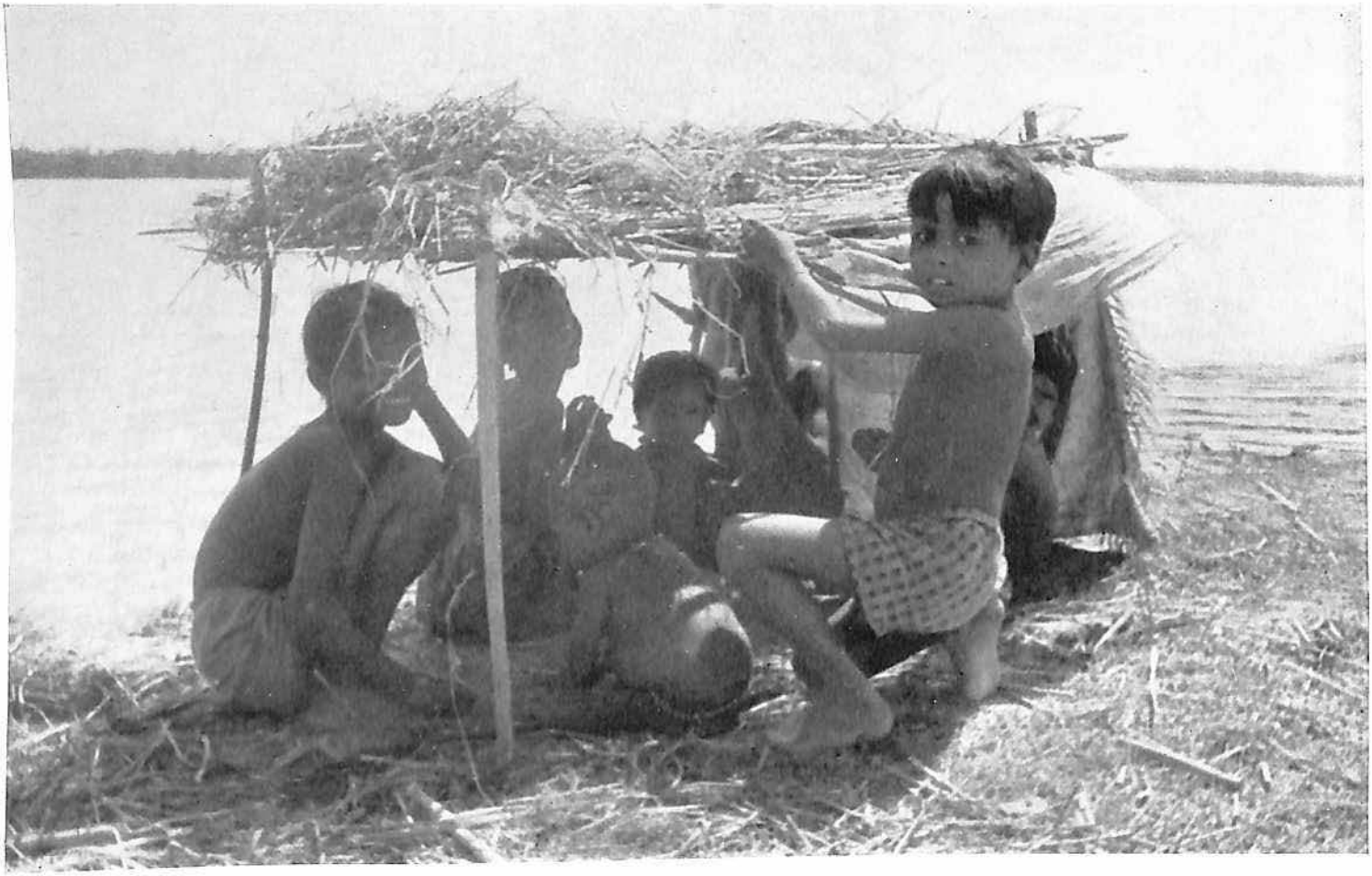
And in turn, those who have come to assist, are inspired by the bounce-back ability they perceive in the people of West Bengal.



# A Time of Joy in Suffering

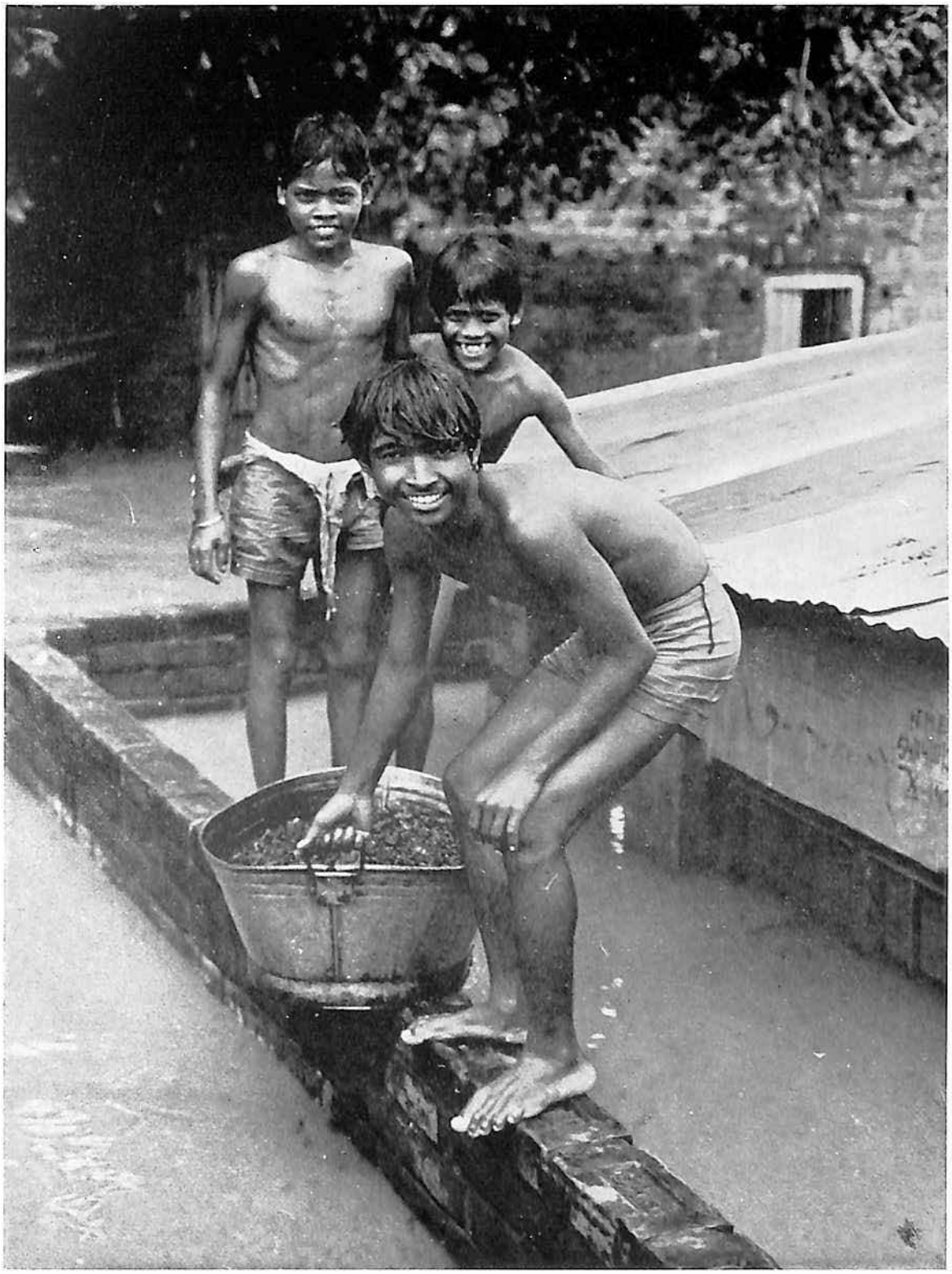
*A Temporary Toy House beside a Temporary Family House*

Children always, no matter what the circumstances, find ways to play. A piece of string, a twig become the item around which their circumstances are momentarily forgotten.



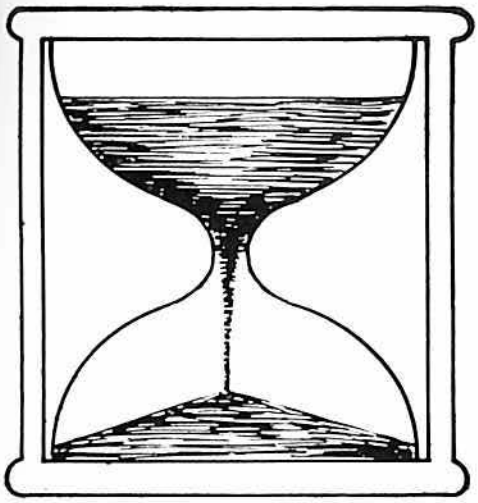
In this disaster there were blessings along with the suffering. The fields were again revitalised with a layer of enriching mud that will potentially give a good harvest this next planting season.

Everywhere after the flood, young and able people who could find a net were fishing. Fish along with other sea animals provided food to the uncertain diets of the people.



Time moves on and with it are uncertainties, some helpful and some harmful. No matter what the disaster, the struggle for life continues and with it, circumstances that are never only bad. With every black cloud there is a silver lining.

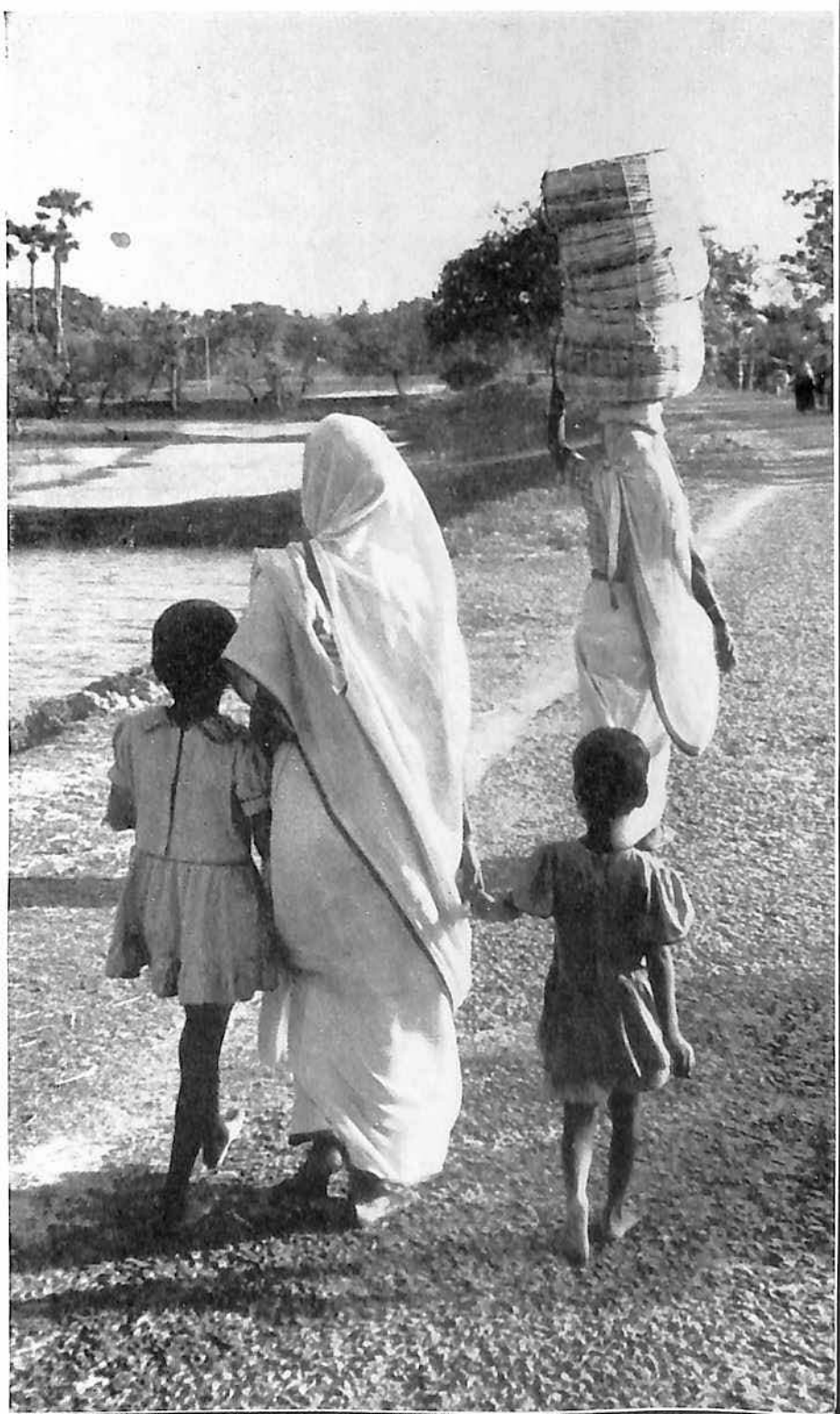
After the long Winter comes Spring, with it warm breezes and new life. As the tug of Spring comes, many children fly kites.



# Appendix

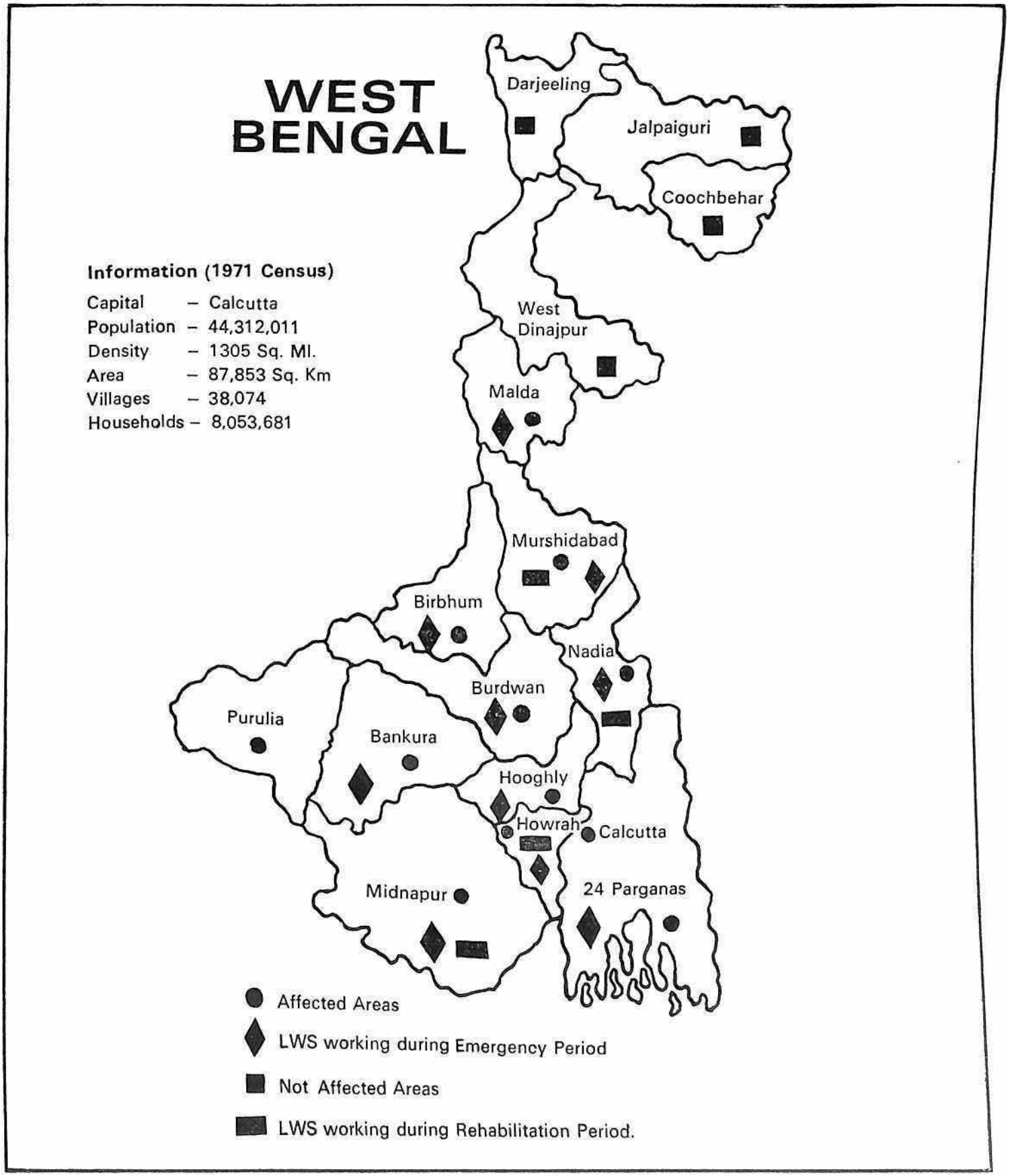
**Acknowledgements**

*Photographs by*
Mr. Ajoy Dey
and
Chitra Bani, Calcutta



## EMERGENCY AIR CONSIGNMENTS DURING SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1978

| Sl. No. | Donor | Air Way Bill No. & Date | Qty. as per invoice | Material | Qty. received from Customs | Value | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Danchurchaid | 117-54938844 of 20-9-1978 | 384 rolls (37,895 kgs.) | Plastic Rolls | 383 rolls | D.Kr. 393,240 | 299 rolls supplied to Govt. of W. Bengal |
| 2. | Norwegian Church Aid | 117-58551662 of 23-9-1978 | 2,495 pcs. (34,670 kgs.) | Plastic materials | 2492 pcs. | N.Kr. 305,000 | Supplied to Govt. of W. Bengal |
| 3. | German Consulate | 020-11145606 of 27-9-1978 | 2,500 rolls<br>250 rolls<br>1 pc.<br>(34,300 kgs.) | Plastic Tarpolins<br>String<br>Water Filter | 2002 rolls<br>21 ctns.<br>— | D.M. 88,320 | 1500 plastic tarpolins supplied to Govt. of W. Bengal |
| 4. | Help the Aged | 098-20535616 of 9-10-1978 | 15 cases (710 kgs.) | Anti-Cholera Vaccine | 15 cases | H.K. $ 330,000 | 11 cases supplied to CASA Calcutta |
| 5. | —do— | 098-20535620 of 9-10-1978 | 5 pkgs (238 kgs.) | 2 nos. inflatable rubber boats | 5 pkgs. | H.K. $ 21,000 | Supplied to CASA |
| 6. | —do— | 098-20535631 of 9-10-1978 | 3 pkgs. (214 kgs.) | 3 Outboard engines<br>1 Inflatable rubber boat | 3 pkgs. | H.K. $ 6,000 | 2 Engines supplied to CASA |
| 7. | Danchurchaid | 117-57724074 of 11-10-1978 | 17 rolls<br>41 pkgs.<br>4 Nos.<br>454 pkgs.<br>(35,391 kgs.) | Plastic<br>Baby Food<br>Boats with Eng.<br>Medicines | 18 rolls<br>41 cases<br>4 boats Eng.<br>456 cases | D.Kr. 19,380<br>D.Kr. 83,025<br>D.Kr. 38,679<br>D.Kr. 436,672 | As per AWB 18 rolls<br><br><br>As per AWB 455 cases |
| 8. | Norwegian Church Aid | 01148 of 11-10-1978 | 4 nos.<br>290 ctns.<br>19 cases.<br>3667 pkgs.<br>(46,710 kgs) | Boats with Eng.<br>Baby Food<br>Medicines<br>Emergency Rns. | 4 nos.<br>290 ctns.<br>19 cases<br>3640 pkgs. | N.Kr. 19,230<br>N.Kr. 19,300<br>N.Kr. 160,000<br>N.Kr. 1000,000 | |
| 9. | Help the Aged | 098-20535675 of 14-10-1978 | 36 cases (1,906 kgs) | Medicines | 36 cases | H.K. $ 81,000 | |
| 10. | Norwegian Church Aid | 117-58572975 of 14-10-1978 | 2,960 ctns. (37,000 kgs) | Emergency Rations | 2957 ctns. | N.Kr. 900,000 | |
| 11. | German Consulate | 220-92226352 of 18-10-1978 | 2 pkgs. (26 kgs.) | Water Filter (1 unit) | 2 pkgs. | F.F. 250 | |
| 12. | Help the Aged | 098-25060416 of 20-10-1978 | 1 pkg. (69 kgs.) | Anti-Cholera Vaccine | 1 pkg. | Sing. $ 3,000 | Supplied to Information Cell for allotment to various agencies |
| 13. | Norwegian Church Aid | 117-57724435 of 1-11-1978 | 10 pallets<br>132 rolls<br>1,176 ctns.<br>35 cases<br>(37,890 kgs.) | Plastic<br>Plastic<br>Emerg. Rations<br>Medicines | 568 rolls (sml.)<br>132 rolls (lrg.)<br>1074 ctns.<br>35 cases | N.Kr. 63,180<br>U.S. $ 28,393<br>N.Kr. 105,840<br>D.Kr. 207,400 | |


WEST BENGAL
Information (1971 Census)
Capital – Calcutta
Population – 44,312,011
Density – 1305 Sq. Ml.
Area – 87,853 Sq. Km
Villages – 38,074
Households – 8,053,681
Darjeeling
Jalpaiguri
Coochbehar
West Dinajpur
Malda
Murshidabad
Birbhum
Nadia
Burdwan
Purulia
Bankura
Hooghly
Howrah
Calcutta
Midnapur
24 Parganas
Affected Areas
LWS working during Emergency Period
Not Affected Areas
LWS working during Rehabilitation Period.

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